THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10TH, 1893.

NUMBER 2

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-The expenditures on the Madero port works at Buenes Aires in November amounted to \$199,994

-The export of frozen mutton from Argentine establishments last year amounted to 1,169,265

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th inst. says that a denial is momentarily expected from the Chilian minister in regard to the reported treaty between Brazil and Chili.

— A Buenos. Aires telegram of the 6th says that the Currientes insurgents have categorically refused to accept the proposals made by the national gov-ernment tuning his interventor. It is believed that the resolution will now take on a more serious character.

Algentian is in a fair way to make a good stand in rise of any little disturbances, if the national guard can be relied on in any emergency, as of a the returns for this warlike branch of the mapaid army number 343,664. This does not include the returns of the producers and two national heritaries, which are not yet to hand.—Times of Argentian.

—The important news was published yesterday, in a telegram received in Buenns Aires from Chili, that an aliliance, defensive and offensive, between Chili and Brazil, had been signed in Kinde Janeiro. The telegram says it was signed on the affectiont, but a different source of information leads us to believe it was signed as ong ago as the 15th.—Menterisho Times, Dec. 29th.

Manteento Times, Due, 29th.

—A Bacnos Aires telegram of the 5th says that
the national government has ordered a suspension
of Institlities against the insurgents in Confentes.
Negotiations have been upened with them. During the campaign many horrible scenes have been
witnessed, the prisoners having been customarily
structed. Many bridges have been destroyed
and the railway lines cut in various places.

and the railway lines cut in various places.

—According to communications received by the Argentine rational department of mines and genlogy during the past few months, several gold discoveries lave been effected in the Challatt territory, and tyo miners have put in claims for the acquisition of whining lots in that territory in order to prosecute the search for the precises metal. Some of these winers have gone to Europe to form companies for working the mines.

panies for working the mines.

—In spite of the cnormous tax of a hundred thousand dollars, to be levical in future on all betting shops, the Sport Ponteba, Sport Gonzalez and the Speit Barwaix are said to intend remaining open next year. The first-manuel house has sold nearly one and a half million dollars in rematize this season. This only shows the enormous profits which result from their busness, if it can be so-called, and which come out of the packets, for the most part, of those which cannot affaint to bet,—Sport and Partime, Buenos Aires.

Sport and Pastine, Buenos Aires.

—When people who are tarrel with the same brash begin to aliuse each other, the hystanders generally have a good languat them, and it is considered a case of the kettle aliusing the past for heing black. The Argentine papers are making merry over the numerous recolutions in Bazil as \$6.69 smdb, the word revolution were naknown in Planan terratury. One of the evening papers beauted a recent netice of Brazilian unthreak with the planse "the 1-oth revolution." This reminds one of a machine on view at some childition to which was annexed a rank. "Garannecel to make as many revolutions as a South American republic."

—System Trastme.

—Nort and Pastine.

—From the "Boltin Mensival de Ustalistica Minicipal" for November we gather that on the 30th November here were 552, \$50 inhabitants in Bienos Aires. There were 1,917 births, 358 martiages and 1,211 deaths. There were 20 deaths from measles, 49 from inhibiteria, 17 from typhoid fewer and 1 frim small-pox. There were \$59 people in the penitentiary and 45 in the correctional prison. For drankenness 1,720 people were arrested. The traulway companies carried 6,133,466 passengers and the railway companies 540,128. The messenger service run 9,758 messages. The horse races drew 12,500 people and \$1,851,106 were spent in sport hets.—Treaten, Buenos Aires.

were spent in sport hets.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Two years ago a Frenchman, Decaus, and his wife came here with \$2,000 pull to invest in land for the purpose of cultivation. The land office allotted them land in Resistencia but when they reached that place they found that there was not any land disposable, so they veturned to Bhenos Aires and were then sent by the land office to one of the southern territuries, but with no result, and afterwards they were sent to the Cordoba colonies, but there was no land for them, exept a farm which the manager of the colony offered to give them if they would give him half of the produce. This was refused, and as the unfortunate couple had spent nearly all their money, they were obliged to separate, the hushand to seek work as a penn, and the wife to couse to Bnenos Aires to claim from the land office the land for which she and her bushandthad paid. Up to this time this claim has not received any attention.—Bienos Aires Heald, and the Paragin (Buenos Aires) caused a con-

Dec. 23.

—The Nacion (Buenos Aires) caused a considerable sensation yesterday by an article respecting a pamphlet written by Sr. Bianchi Tupper and the Chilan minister, Sr. Guerrero, and published by Mr. Penser, which in giving a history of the nuvements of the distor's forces in this republic, mentions that certain unitary operations were executed here by the revolutionary forces also, and that telegraphic communications were also, and that telegraphic communications were also, and that telegraphic communications were remember that the government would be interpellated on the subject. The Childian minister had an interview with the The Childian minister had an interview with the theorem of the public period of the republic systemly affermson. When he left Government House he was bissed by the ilisturbance was suppressed by the police. The distinction of Deputies to receive the interpellation.—Menticide Times, Dec. 27.

-A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that the slittation in Corrientes is becoming worse. The town of S. Thomé had fallen into the hands of the insurgetts and preparations were making for a vigorous campaign against the national troops.

-In a reply to a petition from business men against the repeated disturbances caused by revolutionary conspiracies in Busnos Aires. Pre-sident Seaz Pena has promised to use energetic measures to preserve peare.

measures to purseave pearse.

The new tax of 50 cents per bilo on Paragnayan tolaceo instead of 30 cents proposed by the deputies and 40 cents proposed by the government, has caused a strict the tolaceo mixthet, and the purchases of tolaceo animat, they say, to topooliales, which is the total stock in hand. This new tax on Paragnayan tolacro will of runner annihilate the tolaceo trade of Paragnay with this country, as the Paragnayan government has doublid the export duty, he result of course is that all the available tolacro in Paragnay has been shipped out of the country to escape the increased duties for the new year. Mesors, Juan Posse & Co, have started an immense tolaceo plantation, capital \$1,000,000 mjn, in the Gran Chaco.—

Swithern Cruss, Dec. 23rd.

—The political horizon has become slightly

The political horizon has become slightly clouded in the last day or two, and runners of both internal and external character have been floating almost, but they are apparently of the same class as fline to which we have been accustomed for so lung and which, when properly sifed, leave no residue; having completely vanished into space. As regards the internal runners, these originated through the chief of pulies having informed the President of the republic together with his ministers, that he had discovered the threads of a revolutionary movement that was to break out on the 15th of January, and that he knew the names of the prime movers in the affair, and that there was nothing to fear. The external runors were established on account of the Generals Rue and Mire and this, at self was sufferent to take up the old crywith Chili, whereas he meeting was only convened to discuss and give to Sr. Costa his final instructions. An absent runor from Montevilco, stating hat Paragnay was receiving to one Manser rifles for which Chili was parign helped to add fuel to the fire, as this daso an article which appeared in vesceralty? Acaion, calling upon government to insist upon the Chilian government making full retribution for the agtion of its negens during the law war. The article is decidedly hellicover and a victory generally foes to the country will come of the matter. — Review of the River Plate, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23. -The political horizon has become slightly

Aires, Dec. 24.

—The Times of Argentina (Dec. 28) has the following in regard to the recent excitement in Brenos Aires against Chili: "A letter of Sr. Bianchi Tupper and the explanations of the Chilian minister Senor Gorerero leave the relations between Chili and this country multistructural and in a satisfactory condition; but so viritable are the political nerves of this regulation, that it needs unly a real spark to enkindle at lame of considerable dimensions between the two nations. And this being so, the Argentine republir, and its promiaent men esperally, should be on their guard to moderate their time, and be cannous in the expressions, in the presence of any international questions likely a argis between the two countries such as that of limits, which is still in abeyance, as the consequences of founcing the excitement might easily lead to a war entailing very scrious results. And what significance would a war with Chili have for Avgentina? A decided decadence in the scale of South American nations. On a declaration of war between this country and its Trans-Audine neighbory. Brazilwood war mentalely throw in her lot with Chili, and although Holivia, Paragona, and there would remain virtually only two sovereign powers to rule the dectiny of South America. A regentina might, and probably would retain her independence, but she would be shorn both of territory and influence." -The Times of Argentina (Dec. 28) has the

THE ERRAZURIZ-BACOURT PROTOCOL.

THE ERRAZURIZ-BACOURT PROTOCOL.

The Errazuriz-Bacourt protocol has just appeared in the official gazette, and its publication effectually disposes of all the silly telegrams respecting it sent abroad, and of the stupid reports industriously circulated in this country and in some of the neighboring republics. The conditions of the protocol may be summarised as fallows:—All the creditors of Peru, of whatever nationality, will have a right in the 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of the million tons of guano ordered by decree of Fethuarry 9, 1882. Therefore the time has arrived fur the creation of the arbitral tribunal. The woney deposited in the Bank of England will be distributed according to the decision of this tribunal. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Switzerland is appointed arbitrator. The Chilian government cedes to the French creditor whose claims may be accepted by the said arbitrator, and to the amount required for their payment, 20 ner cent, of the net proceeds of the guano received by Chili from February 9, 1882, to January 8, 1890, and the Chilian government retierates the offer to pay four million tollars more than the stipulated amount if Tacan and Arica should remain definitely in the possession of Chili, in order to enable Peru to arrange her financial difficulties with France. The approval of the protocol by the Freuch government, involves 18ss facile the withdrawal of its opposition to the execution of the clauses of the protocol of January 8, 1890. —Chilam Times, Dec. 3.

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THE LAWLESS CONDITION OF THE FRONTIER.

We deeply regret to be again under the necessity We deeply segret to be again under the necessity of calling the attention of the government to the condition of the frontier. For several mouths past the inhabitants had enjoyed a period of security for their lives and properties to which they had previously been total strangers, but quite recently the traceps have been withintawn, and they were harely out of sight when all at once the whole of the section has relapsed into its former condition of howevers to the section has relapsed into its former condition of howeverses retire and most the section has relapsed into its former than the section of the section has relapsed into its former than the section of the section has relapsed into its former than the section of the section of the section has relapsed into its former than the section of the section whole of the section has relapsed into its furner candition of lawlessuress, rapine and marcher. This is a punol, if, indeed, one were wanting, that multing short of a numerous and well-appromised armed force will keep in check the relabors and numbers who unfortunately infest Arancania, and the withdrawal of the traops, by whomostover ordered, is a very impulitie and oll-advised act, We sincerely hope, for the good name of the country aboved, they the country abroad, that the government will take immediate steps for the proper protection of the lives and properties of the colonists and settlers, for nothing would grieve in more than to be called upon to chromele a repetition of the beinous—and in many cases, integrating the solid the attention of H. E. the President of the republic and bit address. and his advisers to the correspondence on this important vital matter which we publish to-day in another column.—Chillan Timer.

From the Buenos Aires Herald.

WE MUST PAY OUR DEBTS.

In 1876 and 1877 there was a discussion same-what smular to that which is non guing on in reference to what should he done about the public delat. It was then held by a great many public men, merchauts and private individuals, that the country roughl not be able to continue the service of the public delat, and, with two exceptions, all the press was united in recummending as a direncessity a compromise in the matter, and those two exceptions were the Hendel, and the Commercia, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by Mr. Rom, who now edits the Romeria, edited by the delay of the public delay so long as such payment was by any means possible. On the other hand, it was urged, just as it is urged now, that the depressed condition of the country made it unpossible to may—meaning by impossible that it would be band technical that honesty would be the lest policy and received that honesty would be the lest policy and received that honesty would be the lest policy and received the theory of the mation, the delat should be paid, and it was the giving voice to this decision that President Avellaneda gave unterance to that historical hecharation that the capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that the capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that the capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that the capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that the capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that the capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that he capablic would be commissed to the historical hecharation that the public credit and the handlate steps taken to carry it not effect restored confidence, revived credit and gave an impalse to business, and this darkest hour and onlook be

LIBERIAN COFFEE

LIBERIAN COFFRE.

Continued attention, says the London Gover, is being directed to the cultivation of Liberian enfect in different parts of the world. There are grounds for believing that the neglect into which at had fallen of late years is being gradually replaced by a groater interest in the capitalities of the plant, and in its undoubted rathe for cultivation at low elevations and in climate quite insured to the ordinary Arabian codies. The more important plantations yielding regular crops of Liberian coffee are established in Java and in the Straits Settlements. In the latter the yield per aree in full bearing is given as ranging from 9½ cwts, to 11½ cwts, per aree. Planing the price of Liberian coffee as low as 95, per or t., this would show a gross return of from 24 to 25 an aree. This is a higher return than is obtained from almost amy plantations of Arabian coffee. These figures, it should be remembered, are based on returns supplied to Kew Gardens by an experienced and competent planter.

COFFEE CARGOES DIDN'T ARRIVE.

COFFEE CARGOES DIDN'T ARRIVE.

It was annumed yesterday that the sheriff hal received an attachment for \$10,500 in favor of James H. Taylor & Co. against William J. Van Maanen & Co. The attachment, which was served on the I volume Exchange Bank and the Landme & Brazil Fankine Company, is the result of the alleged failure of Van Maanen to fulfill contracts for the delivery of something like 20,000 bags of coffee. It appears that Van Maanen, who has a honse in Kio, soil the coffee "cost and freight" to Taylor & Co. This means that the coffee must be delivered on Jonal the ship at Rio and freight paid to New Yurk. Bilk were drawn against the shipments in the course, but the shipments were not male in accordance with the tenus of the contract. In the meantone Taylor & Co. had soil options on the Coffee Keckange against their purchases, and to fill their own contracts repurchased these options on Welnesday, causing thereby a slight tise in coffee values.

The matter has attracted no little interest in coffee circles. The ground on which the attachment was granted was non-residence, Mr. Van Maanen being, it is claumed, a resident of Rio Janeiro, —N. Y. Com. Bulletin, Dec. 2.

From the Ceylon Observer, Nov. 23,

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CEYLON COFFEE.

We presume it will be almitted that few men could be hetter qualified to judge of the present couldition of the few collect brees yet remaining in Ceylon than is Mr. John Brown of the Colombo Commercial and Uvanud Sping Valley Companies. This gentleman has but recently returned to England after a stay in this island of a good many months; and as the representative of the three companies mentioned he must have had every opportunity of furning a judgment of the state of things upon the several estates waxed by them upon which some fields of enflee yet remain. It is understood that hy a process of gradual elimination every "shock" tree has been got rid of, each of those remaining being apparently in full health and viguur. Mr. Brown, it appears, has stated since his arrival at home that he never saw fields of coffee looking more promising than did thuse under his observation while recently in Ceylon. Even in the palanest days when coffee was king in the island, there could not be seen, according to Mr. Brown, trees looking in better heart or promising more fairly. Alas that such appearance should be clusive! Fine and healthy as they experts that the soil and leinate of the subsequent fruiting, but few of the herries produced will ripen upon the trees. They fall off immaturely, and the copy returns are most heatbreaking. We may recognise in this fact, perhaps, the justifies of the states with the production of a leaf than to that of a finite crop. In the case of the Use estates visited by Mr. Brown he found the coffee trees envered with vertime; and had the nutting furth of his best in the production of a leaf than to that of a finite crop. In the case of the Use estates visited by Mr. Brown he found the cuffee trees envered with vertime; and had the nutting furth of his best he ultiming arrives; and it would be interesting to customer whether, since so far as any affection of he listeres sing effect of the wisters from which they continued to the weather whether such a spin in the leafued to the production of the

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By Ord. . H. A. MUSRAY, Sec.

Translated from the Jornal do Commercio, Dec 23, 1892. THE LATEST FINANCIAL REFORM.

It seems that we were mistaken in supposing that the decree for the so much extelled banking reform would be promptly followed by the extraordinary convening of Congress for which the constitution of the country provides.

The puclimitary work for the union of the two banks which will form that of Republica do Brazil is making active progress, and it is even thought that they will begin their operations within a few days after the heginning of the coming year.

Consequently when the representatives of the nation are required to take cognizance of the points in which the executive, in its recent act, exceeded the limits of its laculties, that is of almost the whole of the decree, it will have to confront an accomplished fort, and everybody knows what this means.

In view of this prospect our duty compels us not

the limits of its laculities, that is of almost the whole of the deverpedy knows what this means.

In view of this prospect our duty compels us not to deviate from the programme which we have adopted and which was expressed in the title of our first article. Let us Wait.

Let the responsibility for this rest where it helongs; sina alma, sun palma. It shall not, however, he without our protest, whatever may be the odium we may thus incur, that such an act shall at once figure definitely in our financial legislation.

The gratification and applianse which it is exciting lo not surprise us in the least; the congratulations of those who conceived it, who caused it to be executed, and who, there is no longer any doubt, will see it carried into full effect, were to be foreseen. Greater, louder and more general acclamations greeted the ex-minister of finance of the provisional government on account of hopes arounced by measures similar to those that are now swelling the crowd at the constitution.

When a few months had passed and visionary calculations had come to naught, applaase was converted into reviling, and among those who threw stones at the depased potentiate there were many who had been his most service at a period in which no ne hooks beyond measures that may at the moment repair losses or open the way to a little gain. Very lew are they who take thought of bi-morrow and still fewer are they who care for the public weal.

All this applaase comes from persons whose views are excessively optimistic and from the holders of shares and dehentures who wish to unload, or from persons whose interests are interwoven, through some connection or dependency, with those of the latter. People who really have anything to lose, and the great mass of the holders of shares and dehentures who wish to unload, or from persons whose interests are interwoven, through some connection or dependency, with those of the latter. People who really have anything to lose, and the great mass of the post of the feet of the persent state of a

tuture, to the general and conservative interests of society.

Far from singing hosanuas to the government we are forced by the position in which it has placed itself to say to it, full of apprehension: Take care! You are entering upon a dangerous root! Helmsmen, take care! Do you wish proofs? There are already aring urgent domands that the exceptions to the legal status made in favor of the two banks shall be extended to all joint-stock companies. And why not, if they are all children of God? When the first step is taken on the inclined place of infringement of the law, no one can foresce where this will stop. Recalling recent declarations from an official source emphasizing others no less positive made at meetings of shareholders, we have ample cause to express astonishment at the radical change both in those who have issued the new law and in those who consent to be its principal agents.

On this point, however, we shall not insist; to abandon long cherished opinions is not only a right but a duty when dictated by noble and weighty motives, which were certainly those that prevaled in elevated administrative and banking circles. On the government's part it was even natural that it should so happen in a question in regard to which it had evidently failed to inform itself thoroughly in the many counsels received in interminable confolbulence.

in the many counsels received in interminable confabulations.

Laying aide, then, the question of precedents, let us consider exclusively n itself the solution adopted. Beginning with the considerands of the decree, the government displays a complete absence of settled opinisms on the subject, for inconsistencies therein abound.

Its first justification is that Congress on account of having closed its session failed to vote the prompt and ample measures required by the financial problem. We are unable to discover the reason why the government chooses to attribute the lack of such measures to that cause rather than to the members of Congress that they were not urgently necessary. The second explanation is more in accord with the enlightenment and patriotism of senators and deputies.

To think that Congress, to avoid a few more days' work during the session, would depuive the country of laws it considers useful, one would have to believe that that body is absolutely wanting in the sense of duty.

In any case such an opinion expressed by one of the branches of the government in regard to another that represents national sovereignity, and the readiness with which the executive invades the sphere of action which the constitution has reserved exclusively for this other branch of the government, are not of a nature to inspire confuelence in the harmony and regularity of the working of our infant institutions.

It is singular that, while considering the simple temporary contraction of the circulating medium (temporary, be it observed) as the origin of the present atrophy of trade and industry which (textual) diprhay conditions of vilatily—as it causes so ephemeral should produce the atrophy of sound and vigorous organisms—it is singular, we shall observe, that to remedy an evil which it classifies as transient the government provisions on so many objects of the greatest importance.

For extreme evils heroic medicis the country, a temporary contraction of the currency, not only the quality has dish capacity of the want

be deministed as necessary to the expansion of pro-lic wealth in the interior and in the external rela-tions of the country.

It is to be supposed that the government has ex-cellent reasons for yielding to this necessity, within has not been demonstrated, but which forces itself on the government. Since, however, the fate of the future institute, even though the favors grant-ed it should be enormous, as indeed they really are, will be precarious, if it does not win public favor, it is well to seek to attract it. Now, it is well to seek to attract it. Now, it is well known that some days ago the honorable minuster of finance or hereful a careful in-vestigation into the state of one of the establishments that are to be united and it will naturally be con-cluded that the result of this examination forms the basis for the good opinion which the executive has

of that bank, or at all events contributed to confirm that opinion.

of that bank, or at all events contributed to confirm that oplnion.

It is well, then, to publish this document for the Information of the public and in this the new bank would have everything to gain. The secrecy that has been observed in regard to this official document has been a great mistake, since it has given rise to the suspicion that there has been discovered something scandalous, whose publication is dreaded. We are convinced that there has no foundation for this supposition, but it is necessary, even for the success of the reform, that this suspicion should cease to exist. How often does it happen that the smallest grain of sand inutilises the most powerful machinery!

Constituted on a solid basis, especially il it is well managed, there is no doubt the great bank, in spite of grave defects in its conception, may render good service in the expansion of wealth in the interior.

In regard, however, to what relates to foreign reclations of the country, permit us frankly to say that, whether Brazil continues at peace with all foreign powers, or whether (which Heaven forbid1) some complications should arise, we do not consider it credible or even comprehensible that any beneficial influence should result from this printicut of financial dictatorship.

If by the phrase external relation the decree refers to our credit abroad, it excites in our mind disagreeable doubts.

Capital is extremely timid and suspicions and in the markets of the old world there is a deep-rooted belief (perhaps we should say perjudice, in view of the ileas now in wagely that the capital of a bank, and especially of a government bank, should not be arbitrarily fixed without study and reflection, and that due regard should he had not only for the purposes for which the establishment is designed but also for the surroundings in which is has to operate.

It is much to be leared that under the influence of such ideas foreign capitalists will be disagreeably impressed on learning that the new establishment is to be organized with a capita

Translated from the Fornal do Commercio, Dec. 24, 1802.

By partisans of the recent financial reform we have been told that one of its great advantages, if not its chie benefit, is that it established n uniform circulation in accord with the reasons alleged in its justification in the respective electee, which considered the want of uniformity a factor of the depreciation of the carrency.

We have already put lorward in this respect some remarks showing that the new institute of credit will throw into circulation no less than three different kinds of notes, which excludes their alleged uniformity.

Let us, however, examine this question more fully, since this is one of the most important points in the lanking ubsure.

Let us, however, examine this question more fully since this is one of the most important points in the lanking ubsure.

Uniformity in the issue is said to exist when the fiduciary currency has only one origin, namely, the establishment endowed with the privilege of putting it into circulation, and is all subordinate to the same rules for guaranteeing its security and redemption.

Now, in the dictatorial act to which we refer there is not a single provision assuring the concourse of these two essential requisites for a tmi-form issue.

The special guarantees on which rests each of the three classes of notes to be issued, are at variance and the notes of one of these classes have no guaranteed by gold bands bearing 2½ % interest and those to be issued on a felosition are guaranteed by that deposit. As to the boust (?) intended to add trade and indistry, they are purely chinographical documents since no property is mortgaged to ensure their payment.

As to redemption, that of the bonus (?) intended to add trade and indistry, they are purely chinographical documents since no property is mortgaged to ensure their payment.

As to redemption, that of the bonus with effect. de hetween six and twenty years; that of the notes on a gold hasis, to bearers at sight; that of those issued on a deposit of bonds when exchange shall remain for one year at 274, or when a

exclusive right to Issue notes payable at sight to bearer at the rate of two for one on a gold hash, "Here an exclusive privilege, ur monitudy, is conferred and consequently autiformity in urigin is established.

The provisions of the whose relating to other notes are limited to the following:

"Art, 3.—The right of issue granted to the Ranco ala Republica, with which were incomposted, in conformity with the Decree of Dec. 23, 1890, is also withdrawn, and the right of issue, granted by the privileges of other hanks of issue, is hereby withdrawn, and the right of issue, granted by the Decree of Dec. 23, 1890, is also withdrawn from the Banco de Credito Popular.

"Art, 4.—The speece deposits to their full amount and the bonds belonging to banks of issue are substituted by gold bunds of 1,000% each, bearing interest at the late of 2/2 1% in gold per annum, payable half-yearly.

"The substitution of gold by bonds will be effected at the exchange of the day on which the substitution actually occurs.

"Art 5.—The gold bonds will be registered in the names of the Banco da Republica do Bazil, which will assume the responsibility for the bank wets in creativition, reducing them all to one type it the period of 12 months, which may be extended at the government's option."

There is, consequently, no transfer to the new bank of the rights of those of Republica and Credito Pupular, and still less has it received in this respect a privilege such as was given to it for the notes payable in glott at sight.

Hence it follows that the government (always from the point of view resulting from the detatorship which the government assumed) is not precluded from giving to a new payar contraction of the currency but an absolute insufficiency of notes in circulation.

And besides the government, Congress, which with we wantled the making we it one of its

in circulation,

And besides the government, Congress, which
hy the way would thus be making use of one of its
constitutional faculties, can likewise grant such

constitutional faculies, can likewise grant subright of issue.

And if this is so, how can it be asserted that
the rakese established millorinity in the issue? It
may have wished to do so; but the fact nevertheless remains that it did not.

And this is a point that deserves the careful
examination of thuse interested therein, on whose
vote the union of the two lanks depends, especially
as the government seems really to have contemplated the possibility of other banks of issue on a
basis of homis, when it reserved, as we have
noted above, the right of requiring the Banco da
Republica do Brazil, at six months notice, to redeem its notes in circulation either with the guarante deposit or that existing in the trensury.

And therein may be perceived a serious danger
for the great institute. In compensation the goverrament is threatened with just as great a danger
in Art. 8 of the decree.

If the banking reform is a work in which the
goveniment and the lanks which are to be analgamated all took part, it is not difficult, we think, to
discover the origin and object, of the latter acticle.

In our opinion it is the fruit of the diplomatic
sagacity of the illustrious representatives of those
establishments, who assisted in the manipulation.

Here is the view which our limited ability
enables in to take of these earts:—Not satisfied
with the direct and immediate influence which it is
going to exercise on the Bauco da Republica do
Brazil through the president and two other the ectors of that establishment, whom it may freely
choose, and specially through the tremendons
faculty of vetoing conferred upon the former functionary, the guvernment wished to be absolute
abiter of the destiny of the bank and consequently
insisted on the aforesaid provision, which empowers it to order the redemption of the notes
whenever it deems it expelient to do so.

The homomobile co-operators were, of conrise,
unable to resist, but comprehending the effect of
that clause they naturally and skildly sought to
meet the emergen

Translated from the Jornal do Commercio, Dec. 25th

TTT

Our chief object in discusing the banking ukase is, in the fulfilment of the noble mission which appertains to the press in all free countries, to point out the evils which, we think, will thereby result

to the public weal, so that these may be warded off by those whose position and duty call upon them to not in its matter.

Our secondary object is, at the treatment that this act is to be executed, to place conselves in the paint of view of its authors and to moder service to the interests which a resolution of such serious importance with the secondary object is, at the treatment of the principal; these are interests which a resolution of such serious importance in the secondary object is states, they are by no means to the despised.

This service will consist in showing that some of the provisions of this literatorial act, far from facing in the interests, are really detrimental to them, We should not shrink from this task, even angeliance in the provisions of this literatorial act, far from facing in the interests, are really detrimental to them, We should not shrink from this task, even and believing that they will not distain in correct as far as possible the defects in their work, we shall proceed in the task we have begun, animated by the hope that our labor will not destribly lost.

The udject in view was to aid those industries the heapers have conditions of vitably.

Let us not empire whether the industries that known for assistance are femilianary considerations in the whites, are suffering from atrophy, but which the whites, are suffering from the payment of its inches to the principal far and the power of the necessity and a committee of the sale in the payment of its industries.

The udject in view was to aid those industries that healthy and simultaneously its engagements and action in the whites and the payment of the industries that the principal far

them and apply due to the sate in mans to those inhistries.

But in cither hypothesis, on what terms will bonk make the lians?

The redemption clause is obligatory only hetween the beares of that paper and the bank, and the interest is that which the former will pay to the latter.

In regard to the time for which the horn will be the time to the horner will pay to the horner are of interest, the nature is signed; they depend on an agreement hetween the controling parties.

they depend on an agreement between the con-trocking parties.

When the relation of these parties to each other is that of an unpunctual delitor and an embarrase.

When the is nutroriously the case with the estab-lishments to be assisted and the lanks to the estab-lishments to be assisted and the lanks to the estab-lished, the liberty to contract is nothing but a lurge joke. In such cases the creditor makes the law and the debtor submitis, and it is simply riductions to expect that the former will consent to a lung period or be astisfed with a low rate of interest. Let no one deceive himself; if the hank should andertake to negotiate the bauts and make the leans in money, the difference between the nominal value of the paper and the price at which it is negotiated, will assuredly form, in conjunction with the profit of the bank, one of the factors for fixing the rate of interest.

value of the paper and the price at winch it is negotiated, will assuredly form, in conjunction with the profit of the bank, one of the factors for fixing the rate of interest.

If the business are delivered to the homeovers so that they may be discounted, that difference will still effect the rate of interest.

It is almost a commonplace to observe that there are already mortgage banks that lend money for long periods at a moderate interest by means of mortgage bonds. But when such bonds are still at a discount of 40%, as is really the case, how much does the borrower have to pay for the muery he thus olitains?

As a general rule the time and rate of interest should be settled by the contracting parties. The future institute of credit of the republic of Brazil is, however, in very a peculiar situation, The government graciously grained the bank authorization to issue fiduciary paper without a specie guarantee, or any species of cultateral, and it carries its liberally to the point of naking this paper legal tender, and permitting it to be received in payment of taxes.

Nothing more natural, then, nothing more just than that in compensation for so great a favor it should impose some conditions in henefit of a class whose need of assistance was alleged to justify sa striking a proof of munificence. In this way the assistance will be given to the bank already so therally lavored, and not to the industries which will remain without protection from the demands of the leader.

Let us, then, be permitted to observe that the statutes of the great establishment depend on the statutes of the great establishment depend on the

hebrally favored, and not to the industries which will remain without protection from the demands of the lender.

Lot us, then, be permitted to observe that the stantes of the great entablishment depend on the approval of the government and there will thus he an opportunity for filling so lamentable a blank, unless he government should prefer sume odds, unless he government should prefer sume odds, unless he government should prefer sume odds, unless he government should give it to the desired protection of the indebtedness of the new bank to the national treasury, the government should give it time and make a reduction in the rate of interest.

This provision is a blunder which we are unterly mable to classify and which will be displayed to its full extent even to the least thoughtful presons.

That this concession should be made to the banks now indebted to the government is something that can be readily understood. It would be an act of equity justified to a certain extent by the difficulties and be readily understood. It would be an act of equity justified to a certain extent by the difficulties under which the debtors labor at the present time; but to grant it to the new Bauco da Kepublica do Inzail, which, according to the act of its authorization, is intended to expand and threngthen public acealth in the interior and in the external relations of the country, and to render to the state its power-ful assistance, taking charge of its exchange operations, of the service of its internal debt and of the rectamption of paper money, and even advancing money to the treastry whenever the latter shall model time to the rest of the absize was to create a large establishment of credit restrict on a broad founds.

dictatorial decree.

The first object of the *ukase* was to create a large establishment of credit resting on a broad founda-

of its irrafts?
Inadvertently, then, the akeas has dealt the new bank a mortal Idow by thus authorizing doubts in regard to its solvency. Can a feture than mortally wounded before its birth he expected to survive?
On the other hand if the exadelshment is in an critical a situation that the government feels constrained to relimptable interest and extend in advance the time for payment, how is it that inmediately and simultaneously it permits the bank to make, within six months after its organization, a reduction of 40,000,000 fit is organized to a corresponding reduction in the seemity is offers for the payment of its indelsteiners?

No mutter what may be decided in regard to the shares of the new bank—whether they are paid my or not—the reduction of the capital is huriful to the creditor. If they are not paid up, the assets with which the bank can meet its liabilities thim bis in proportion to the amount of capital that thus fail s to be paid in.

If the shares are paid up, even then there will be a lack of resources, for the amount of the operations of credit (defentatives) that may be required is operated by the capital, but are not permitted to exceed it.

This being stated, it is necessar to remark that

summer of the capital, but are not permitted to exceed it.

This being stated, it is necessary to remark that the process adopted for the reduction of the capital is not less objectionable, not to speak if the illegably of the measure—authorization for the bank to receive its own shares in payment.

But at what price? At their numinal value, the market price, or whatever may be agreed? Is this measure to benefit all the delutors of the bank, or only those preferred by the board of flirectors?

Each of these interrogations shows to what albuses the authorization is flaidle to lead, abuses for which there is no corrective but the honesty of the administration.

Without contesting the of the contesting the administration.

without contesting that of any of the directors of the uniting banks, which on the contrary we loadly proclaim, without loading that the directors of the new bank will be equally honorable, we write a some the weak of the country of the first and the region of a great man, at fact it good when it have no without hohe who are repaired to execute it.

The whear requires alterations; they will be made, and should will be he who does not live to see them.

Trans lated from the Yornal do Commercio, Dec. 22

1V.

Translated from the Fernal de Commercie, Dec. 27.

Let us now give another theetion to our remarks on the financial reform decreed upon by the notate of the government, and call attention to aroune figures which we consider as very significant.

A few days ago a very able writer in another section of this, raper showed how heavy was the horden assumed by the state from the transformation of the so-called metallic notes found in the Banco da Reguldica, heretofare free from interest, but more converted more 25%, good bonds, and, what is worse, without the quantates that such bands with the state from the contraction of the best from the contraction of the lank heavy different to the state of the state of the state of the lank heavy without the quantate that such bands will hack the notes, but in the centraction of the lank heavy metallic properties of the state of the lank heavy metallic properties. In the contraction of the force of public heavy in the same writer till not choose to public he judicious criticism a little further on, as he could do with undefinible advantage. Let it be permitted to us to second him.

In order to properly value the sacrifice now exacted from the state, one must not hase sight of the fact that a very considerable part of the fund alluded to, which henceforth will fall beauty in the annual hudget—that is to say nothing less than \$L(0,00,000—does not and has never consisted in hard cash that might or ought to have been delivered unto the Terashry by the Banco da Republica, but was made up with nece pourtees to dieter bills of exchange for that sum.

Now what do we see? The Treashry, lad by motives which we do not care to analyse at this moment, has considered the denote of goid as effectively made, thus assuming the tesponalithy for the deposit of a large sum which it has never received from the bank. At the present rate of exchange lad the proposition of the proposition should acknowledge itself as a debtor

everybody was carvinced that the bills would be utilitately paid, as they were indeed. Nave adays, such acts as those we are commenting upon are deserving of appliance and the su-cailled reform, monided in such ways as these, goes on satisfy sailing on a cain sea, under a favorable would. But let us now collect trigether a few figures and sulton them to the good sense of the public in indee that they may see if our apprehensions are not self-to-micel and our position impactante. The last ladiance-sheets of the two hards, do Facet and da Republica, are now published, dated November 20th. According to these documents the Banco the Brazil had then:

Tutal,.... 257,690,000\$ And the Banen da Republica held on its side: In shares, dehentures and hypoin sharea, delientines and hypo-thecay hills. 40,749,000\$ In bills discounted and to receive the norment accounts, guaranteed lours in securities, necounts of leaths, companies, commer-cial and individual firms. 188,273,000

Total..... 297;553,000\$

Thus, the new bank, issuing forth from the //o.i.o.
will begin operations having on the assets side:

| Three | Thre Total..... 543.435.000

Total..... 543-i35.000

That is to say, nearly four times the capital of the new establishment is invested in transactions guaranteed by paper that is very such depreciated and not a few of them with no quotation at all. We do not wish to enter into details and must content ourselves with some superficial remarks on this subject; but it is helicited by everyfuloy who knows anything about it that the greatest part of such papers has lost 60, 50 and more per cent. of its nominal value.

On the other hand the new hank will hegin by owing from private deposits alone unwards of 130,000,000\$, not to speak of the public deposits for which it is indebted to the Treasury for mut less than 150,000,000\$. One of the two lanks mow to be joined together has advanced, as it is well known, allout 120,000,000\$ to other hanks and companies helical are now laboring under difficulties. Taking it all into account and it will be evident that the new establishment can only depend, as far as new resources are concerned, on the rather problematic supplies from shareholders, by unpaid calls, and on the issue of the so-called bouns—all of which represents nothing but new liabilities. Such a back can handly be said to serve as a lassis for the financial reform of the republic, and for aiding effectively its industry, its commence, and its low government.

Only the blind will fail to see that. If facts have

a hank can hardly he said to serve as a leasis far the financial reform of the republic, and for ailing effectively its industry, its commerce, and its own government.

Only the blind will fail to see that. If facts have their own logic, that of the figures is indevided and fatal. It can not be upset by decrees. The final will go on; specialtain and gambling will take a new impetus from this finand gambling will take a new impetus from this finandiscus in the placed with the public. Prices will rise, as well as the rate of exchange, thanks principally to the remainder of the gold deposits in the Treasury, which will soon find its way, if it has not already found it, across the occan. There will also be an appearance of general inspirement, but an innovement as temporary and evenescent as are all flusions. The wiser more will in time provide the muscless of the impending storm by raking refine at a distance in some safe place.

But a fittle more than two years ago we found our selves in presence of a nearly identical situation to this one. Two great lanks were to be analystmated through the influence of the government brought for ward the same reasoning as now: it had broome imperative to fight out the crisis in savethe market, and to found in solid basis the wealth and prispering of the final prispering the final prispering the final prispering the republic. How many hupes, then, and juytul ovations were bestowed on the official scheme? And to alsy the result of such a policy is too well known and felt.

Well, on a short while we shall see such result unavaidably reasserting itself, with the nuly difference that the situation will hen be worse in every respect; the burden that the Treasury will be expected to take up will be much heaver, and the blow on the public credit much more painful and deep.

For ourselves, the Jonal do Counwerde has thus

deep.

For ourselves, the Joinal do Commercio has thus in time brought forward its protest and done what it considers a public duty.

THE EQUITABLE'S BALANCES.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January, 1893. A. J. Lamoureux, Esq., Eduor of The Rio News.

My dear Sir, —I take pleasure in communicating to you the following results of this Society's operations last year:

tions last year:

New business \$200,000,000
Income 43,000,000
Surplus 31,500,000
Cutstanding assurance. \$50,000,000
Assets. 150,000,000

Assets... 150,000,000
About a year ago the officers of the Society made a determined effort to reduce expenditures. The success with which they have met is proved by the increase of Surplus by nearly form million dellars as compared with the previous year—the surplus heing the amount available for future dividends to policy holders. The foregoing may interest your readers.

Yours truly,
HAROLD SORBY,
Manager,

Wanting

A boy speaking English and Portuguese in a steamship agency. Apply to Win, Samson & Co., Rua de S. Pedro No 1 A.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a similary of news and a review of Brazilian affair Commiss a similar you disease in the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of sixe quotations and sales, a table of freights and chaiters, a similarly of the daily coftee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct indement on Braziban trad

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10th, 1893

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

AFTER two failures to secure a quorum, a general meeting of shareholders of the Banco do Brazil was held on Saturday last Banco do Brazil was held ou Saturday last to take action upon the projected fusion with the Banco da Republica. It was a foregone conclusion, perhaps, that the project would be carried, for it may be considered one of the unwritten laws of the country that a large majority of Brazilians will always blindly and unhesitatingly follow the lead of the government. It is one of the inheritances from the paternal rule of the late Emperor, which the republic has not yet been able to correct. Although the vote in favor of fusion was overwhelming, a vote in favor of fusion was overwhelming, a strong protest was made by the minority against the legality of the act, and an effort against the teganty of the act, and an endough will be made to prevent the surrender of the bank's property by an appeal to the courts. Were the judiciary really independent and impartial, we could not doubt the results of such an appeal, but under existing circumstances it will probably fail. The whole scheme is irregular and illegal, it is because of the for it is based on an arbitrary decree of the executive, which has no constitutional authority to promote a fusion of two priauthority to promote a fusion of two pri-vate banks, to create a government institu-tion from such a fusion, to modify the character of the currency, and to issue bonds to a large amount invested with the attri-butes of current money. The tight to enact these provisions of law belongs solely to Congress, and the supreme courts of the country would so decide, were they strong and independent. The action of the gov-ernment in the matter is purely dictatorial ernment in the matter is purely dictatorial, and the measure proposed will be so far advanced before the assembling of Congress that vanced before the assembling of Congress that it will be practically impossible to avert the mischief which must surely follow. As for the fusion, now family decided upon by both of the institutions concerned, we can not but express our profound regret for the text of the control of the statement of the surface of the s impending disappearance of so old and respectable a bank as the Baneo do Brazil. It may not have been always managed on strictly business principles, and it has not infrequently plunged the market into difficulties by injudicious efforts to aid the state, the state of the state but it has always been conservative, and has but it has always been conservative, and radialways enjoyed a large share of public confidence. It has been intimately associated with the history of the country, also, and it therefore deserves a better fate than to be swallowed up by so reckless and characterless an institution as the Banco da Repuless an institution as the Banco da Republica, the offspring of revolution and the creature of some of the most ruthless speculators that ever existed. It is too discreditable an end to an old and reputable institution to be passed by in silence.

THE state of affairs now existing in this The state of alians now existing in this city in regard to its beef supply, merits the immediate and thoughtful consideration of its entire population. It is most perflous for a people to permit the continuation of such a crisis, for it involves famine and eventual disorder. Were there a real scareventual disorder. Were there a real scar-city of cattle, or had some calamity fallen upon us involving the destruction of so neccity of cattle, or had some cutainty tailer upon us involving the destruction of so necessary a food supply, then we could call upon the world for sympathy and assistance, and we should not call in vain. The situation, however, is not one of this description. There has been no calamity, other than a plague of incompetent and rapacious officials, and the cattle ranges of the interior are well stocked. So far as the original supply is concerned, the situation is not different in any respect from what it always has been. The local conditions, however, have been rapidly changing for the worse during the last three years, and we now find ourselves victims of a controversy between a dishonest and incompetent municipal government on one a controversy between a dishonest and in-competent municipal government on one side, and an angry crowd of unpaid cattle merchants on the other. Very justly the latter refuse to supply any more cattle un-til a large overdue account is settled, and as the municipality has neither money nor credit, the slaughter-house is closed and we are left to the uncertain recourse of pur-chasing frozen meats imported from the River Plate. To the unprejudiced out-sider the genedy is simple enough—let the are left to the uncertain recourse or purchasing frozen meats imported from the River Plate. To the unprejudiced outsider the remedy is simple enough—let the cattle dealers kill for their own account and sell direct to the butchers! But this the municipality refuses to permit. A consignment of that character on Sunday last was seized by the prefect of the city (an appointee of the national executive) and the dealers are now creditors for 370 head more. Such an act in England, or the United States, would have caused him to be head more. Such an act in England, or the United States, would have caused him to be held responsible for so arbitrary and unjust an act. Here, however, the law is apparently impotent before an executive officer, and it is therefore possible for one man to deprive us of a part of our food supply at pleasure and to compel us to purchase just when and above and how he releases. Lust think of and to compel us to purchase just when and where and how he pleases. Just think of it! The prefect of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of a great country called a republic, is permitted to exercise a power as autocratic as that of the Czar of Russia! He will not pay a recognized debt, he will not permit us to buy for ourselves, and he assumes the right to tell us that we can huy of one particular company. It is simply incredible that such a state of affairs should be permitted to exist. But exist it does, and the "brioso poro" of this capital city are submitting to it uncomplainingly!

Ir is with the deepest regret that we are compelled to record the complete fullure thus far in the negotiations for the enlarge ment of the São Paulo railway. On readers are aware that the efforts to secure favorable action by the government about the middle of last year resulted in failure because the then minister of agriculture insisted on the acceptance of a condition to which the English company could not consistently agree. This condition into which the English company could not consistently agree. This condition in-volved the surrender of a pretension which had nothing whatever to do with the en-largement and improvement of the comlargement and improvement of the company's line, a pretension that could and should be settled either in the courts or by arbitration. It has long been the custom in the executive departments to force the settlement of disputed questions in this manner—by withholding consent on one matter until the petitioner surrenders his claim in others. We have even known the refusal of payment on an audited account until the creditor agreed to forego all other claims which were in dispute. Such a proceeding is of course arbitrary and unjust, but to the average department official it is an advantage warranted by precedent and just, but to the average department officials is an advantage warranted by precedent and is found most efficient in practice. After the suspension of negotiations, the discussion was resumed in Sao Paulo, and with the result that the authorities of that state including their representatives in the natincitioning their representatives in the his-ional Congress, agreed upon the provisions of a contract which seemed equitable and just for all the parties concerned. The question was brought before Congress dur-ing the last days of the session, and a bill was quickly passed authorizing the govern-ment to sign a contract with the company without the restrictive condition first in-sisted upon. Nearly three months have

ready to sign a contract on the terms agreed upon in Sao Paulo and agreeable to the authorities of that state, but the able to the authorities of that state, but the minister of agriculture not only fails to carry out the agreement, but he even avoids a discussion of its provisions. In the meantime Santos is threatened with another epidemic and every interest in the state of São Paulo is suffering loss and inconvenience because of defective transportation facilities. We do not know that the minister himself is opposed to the contract, but it is reasonably evident that some of minister himself is opposed to the contract, but it is reasonably evident that some of his subordinates, whose interests are personal rather than patriotic and economic, are placing obstacles in the way of a most important and necessary public work. This, we submit, is carrying personal feelings much too far. The people of São Paulo need this enlargement of the São Paulo railway, and every personal interest in the distant city of Rio de Janeiro should stand aside. stand aside.

THE record of the past year for Brazil is one which, in our opinion, is best left alone. There is very little in it which redounds to the credit of a people who have under-taken the difficult task of self-government, and quite as little that warrants a reasonable hope for the future. The old Emperor able hope for the future. The old Emperor, whose possible restoration was looked upon many republicans as the only threatening shadow upon the horizon of Brazil, had passed away, but the event brought us not provided to the control of the control of the state of th ecurity from fictitious conspiracies with their resultant proscriptions, nor did it unite their resultant proscriptions, nor did it unite the Brazilian people in one common endeavor to develop a free, representative government from the wreck left by the revolution. The struggle between the factions created by the events of November, 1891, have continued up to the present moment. The death of General Deodoro on August 23rd had no effect on the struggle, for it had been earried on for months without his co-operation, perhaps are without his knowledge. A petty muteven without his knowledge. A petty mut-iny of prisoners in Fort Santa Cruz on Jan-uary 19th was made the occasion of serious uary 19th was made the occasion of serious charges against certain members of the Deodoro faction, and the investigation which followed was used as a sword of Damocles over their heads. On April 10th an absurd demonstration in honor of Gen. Deodoro, followed by a silly effort on the part of half a dozen agitators to bring about the deposition of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, led to prompt reprisals, and a number of them were sent to military stations on the upper Amazon. In the states there was a steady succession of gubernatorial depositions, in most cases as profiless as they were unwarranted. of gubernatorial depositions, in most cases as profitless as they were unwarranted. In some of these states the struggle is not yet ended, in Matto Grosso it led to an armed conflict causing a considerable loss of life and property and a costly effort to interfere on the part of the national government, and in Rio Grande do Sul it has led to a factional struggle which has kept that state on the verge of civil war for a long time. All these acts have been a long time. All these acts have been arbitrary and unconstitutional, and every one of them has been an obstacle to the exercise of the commonest rights and duties created by the republic. Call it what we may, there has been less personal liberty than under the monarchy, less respect for law, and less consideration for the good name of the country. The history of the year is one long record of violence, arbitrary acts and selfish schemes. Public credit and public interest have suffered almost irreparable injuries, and yet there has not been enough of patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice to check the downward civil war there may come reconciliation, harmony and progress; but when a people show themselves content to submit uncomplainingly to the domination of unconsti-tutional rulers and acts, to the steady de preciation of their good name and credit, and to the almost universal and ever increasing influence of corrupt officials and increasing influence of corrupt officials and still more corrupt corporations, then there is very little hope for them. No nation can become truly prosperous without character and energy, nor can a people become great and influential without a keen sense of the value of personal rights and privileges. With the example of Argentina and Uruguay before them the Brazilian people ought to beware of the pitfalls of anarchy and corruption into which they are so blindly stumbling, but every mistake of that character seems to be lost upon them. For these reasons, we regret to say, the sisted upon. Nearly three months have blindly stumbling, but every mistake of cured the registry of the Strangers' Hosnow elapsed since Congress adjourned, and that character seems to be lost upon them. Still nothing is done. The company is For these reasons, we regret to say, the cua, with the necessary right to acquire,

record is one which is best left unwritten. has no lessons for those most in the future of this country, nor has it one single warning for those who are so reck-lessly pursuing their own selfish aims.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

One of the principal events, if not the most important, in the history of our British and American colonies was the formal opening of the Strangers' Hospital at No. 110 Rua da Passagem, Botafogo, on the 8th inst. The foundation of such an institution had long been talked of and hoped for, but few had ever dared to consider it within the bounds of possibility before the propaganda was initiated which has now resulted in so gratifying a success. Our colonies are small and divided among themselves, and it has rarely been possible to unite them even on far smaller undertakings than this. A few bad seasons, however, accompanied by many painfully distressing incidents in connection with the treatment of patients in various public hospitals and the still more painful loss of many of our friends, for whom it was not possible to obtain the skilled experience. many of our friends, for whom it was not possible to obtain the skilled care and treatment which their cases required, aroused so general and profound a sentiment in favor of building a hospital that it be-came possible to initiate the movement came possible to initiate the movement under conditions never before experienced. A persistent advocacy of the scheme kept alive the strong sentiment in its favor, and this followed by an untiring activity in organizing and carrying on the work has at last resulted in an institution of which every member of these two small colonies may justly feel proud. We have not created an imposing edifice, nor a large hospital, but we have provided for our present needs in a manner and with a compresent needs in a manner and with a completeness that reflect the fullest credit on our liberality and foresight.

liberality and foresignt.

The first steps toward the foundation of this hospital were taken in 1890, in response to the appeals published in the columns of this paper and to the personal solicitations of its editor. He felt convinced that the time had come to make the test, solicitations of its editor. The left connected that the time had come to make the test, and the hearty sympathy and co operation encountered on every side proved that conviction to be correct. At a meeting of the British and American residents, somewhat late in the year, a committee was appointed to look up a suitable site and estimate the amount of money required, after which definite steps would be taken toward a subcription and effecting an organization. Unfortunately the speculation mania was then at its height, property had increased enormously in value, and the committee failed to find anything at all suitable as to location and price. The summer then came and with it a bad epidemic of fever, which compelled a suspension of the search.

In 1891, again late in the cool season, the propaganda was resumed in these columns, and a subscription was started without waiting for the discovery of a site.

columns, and a subscription was started without waiting for the discovery of a site. At the suggestion of one of our most liberal business men, the editor of this paper went to the leading British and American firms asking for twenty names at 5,000\$ each. Although failing to get the twenty names, the aggregate of the smaller number of subscriptions was much larger than the total amount asked for, and the success of the undertaking was thus insuccess of the undertaking was thus in

The committee had, in the meantime The committee and, in the meanting, found two highly desirable sites which could be purchased—96 Rua das Laran-jeiras and 110 Rua da Passagem Before deciding between them, the inspector-general of hygiene, the late Dr. Bento Gonçalves Cruz, was invited to visit them and calves Cruz, was invited to visit them and give an opinion on their respective advantages. He found them both suitable for the purpose, but favored the Rua da Passagem site because of its greater isolation and the absence of influential proprietors in the neighborhood, who, in case the Laranjeiras site were purchased, would make it quite impossible to open a hospital there. The advice was taken and the purchase of the Rua da Passagem property was resolved upon.

After various committee meetings for the preparation of the statutes and one or two general meetings for their discussion, a general incettings for their discussion, a legal organization was effected on Dec-ember 17th. The committee had been generously assisted in this labor by Dr. Heitor Basto Cordeiro, who afterwards se-cured the registry of the Strangers' Hos-pital Association as a sociedade de beneficen-

hold and transfer property under the laws provided for such cases. This done, the purchase of the property was completed in January last, and as soon as it was vacated January fast, and as soon as it was vacance the work of reconstruction was begun. At this time the cash subscriptions had reached a total of nearly 100,000\$, of which about 72,000\$ were paid for the property and transfer taxes.

transfer taxes. In arranging for the plaus of the reconstructed edifice and its extensions, Mr. R. J. Callander, of this city, offered his services gratuitously for that work. As a competent man was required to execute the plaus, Mr. Callander was definitely engaged to superintend the execution of his own plaus for the new hospital, and the greatest credit is due to him per cells for his along credit is due to him not only for his plans for the reconstruction of a rambling old building, but particularly for the thorough manner in which the work was done.

The execution of these works during the past winter, which involved much work not foreseen at the outset, and which comprised road-making, the excavation of a large water tank on the hill above, the laying of water tank on the hill above, the laying of water and gas pipes, grading, sewage works, and the complete renovation of the old building, took much more time and money than were at first estimated. The subscriptions have continued to come in most liberally, however, and the Directors have never been compelled to suspend work for lack of funds. The full meaning of this may be seen in the fact that about 210,000\$ have been expended on the site, buildings and grounds up to the present time, and the Directors have enough promised to enable them to complete some of the smallenable them to complete some of the small-er detached buildings without any serious

er detached buildings without any serious delay.

During the last six months of the past year the Directors were compelled to encounter a very serious obstacle to the opening of the hospital through the opposition of the Miscricordia authorities, who alleged that it would greatly prejudice and endanger the charitable institutions of the meiobharhood. As the hospital is situated neighborhood. As the hospital is situated at a considerable distance and above these institutions, this objection was clearly absurd, and it was felt that the true reason had not been stated. Subsequent institutions had not been stated. Subsequent inquiries have developed the fact that a very general misconception existed in the neighborhood as to the character and size of the hospital, and it reaches the state of the hospital. and it may be that this was the reason for the antagonism manifested by the Miseri-cordia. The association having obtained all required licences and being heartily supported by the inspector-general of hygiene, the Misericordia had been com-pelled to appeal to the President to prohibit pened to appear to the present to promine the opening of the losspital. For a time the chances were decidedly against the Directors, but, after getting a plain statement of the case before him, one of their number succeeded in inducing the President to visit the site and see for himself whether it could be a source of danger to the second. could be a source of danger to the neigh-borhood. On November 5th, President Floriano Peixoto, accompanied by the minister of interior and Dr. Pederneiras, acting inspector of bygiene, visited the site, and were so favorably impressed that they at once decided in its favor. This settled the controversy and the Directors have since encountered no further op-

The hospital as it now stands comprises ten wards and private rooms for patients, having space for 30 to 35 beds. Some of these rooms are now occupied by the nurses, which reduces the space available for patients until the chalet designed for the nurses' residence can be built. In addition The hospital as it now stands comprises ses' residence can be built. In addition to these both floors are liberally provided with waiting and sitting-rooms, servants-rooms, bath-rooms, store-rooms, pharmacy, etc., ctc. The closets are all outside the building proper, and it is therefore impossible for proper and a store of the manufacture. blc for sever gas or foul smells to gain access to the wards. The light and ventilation is ample and well arranged, the centre of the building being lighted by a large skylight. The drainage and disinfecting facilities are of the latest and most fecting facilities are of the latest and most approved type, and no expense has been spared to make them perfect in every detail. The water supply is ample for all purposes, and is supplied by means of a pump and gas engine at the street entrance. An outside building, now nearly completed, contains a steam disinfector and laundry. In response to a general invitation, a large number of the friends of the hospital visited the buildings on Sunday afternoon last, on which occasion, after an inspection

last, on which occasion, after an inspection of the premises and the discussion of an in-

formal lunch, the institution was formally declared open for the reception of patients. In behalf of the municipality Dr. Alfredo barcellos (formerly sanitary fiscal of the works) offered a toast to the Directors of the hospital and to the two colonies which have contributed to the creation of so important an institution. He commended their initiative and expressed the hope that other mutionalities would follow hope that other nationalities would follow so good an example. He expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangements

complete satisfaction with the arrangements and organization of the hospital and pledgel the sympathy and support of the municipal authorities in every way possible.

The president of the Board of Directors, Rev. Henry Mosley, then gave a brief sketch of the organization and progress of the work. He spoke of the difficulties, encountered and of the generous assistance received from the sanitary authorities and many Brazilian medical practitioners, among others brs. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, Bento da Costa, Bento Gonçalves Cruz, Barcellos, Pederneiras, Aguiar, etc. He also called attention to the necessity of carrying out several desirable and necessary extensions, such as a chalet for the nurses, outside fever wards, etc., and in closing he outside fever wards, etc., and in closing he asked those present to join him in drinking to the future prosperity of the Strangers' Hospital.

In recognition of the findly and valuable services rendered by them, Mr. A. J. Lamoureux offered a toast to the Brazilian physicians who have been interested in the organization of the hospital. In behalf of the board of health, of which he is the official head, Dr. Pederneiras spoke in highly complimentary terms of the institution and expressed his thorough satisfaction with the facilities. and and expressed his thorough sansaction with the facilities offered for the treatment of the sick. He also announced that he had received an officio from the government maintaining the licence given for opening the hospital. In conclusion he offered a toast to the British and American colonies.

A toast was then proposed by Mr. Jack

A toast was then proposed by Mr. Jackson in honor of the nurses who have conduct to take charge of the hospital, which was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Wheatley responded in behalf of the ladies. Mr. Mackenzie, of the London and Brazilian Bank, then spoke of the services rendered by various gentlemen in the creation of the hospital, and proposed a toast in their honor. toast in their honor.

In concluding the ceremony, Mr. Leeson

spoke of the timely service rendered by the President in visiting the hospital site at a critical time in its history, and by then deciding to permit its opening. He then proposed the health of President Floriano Peixoto, which was drunk with cheers.

In closing this account of the opening of the Strangers' Hospital, and as the sub-scribers are soon to reconstitute its Board Directors we append herewith the names of the Directors, who have had charge of the building of the hospital, together with those of the medical and nursing staffs as now organized.

now organized.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1892.

Rev. Henry Moskey (president),
C. J. Gemmell (substitute T. C. Jackson) (treasurer),
E. A. Benn (substitute W. J. Crummack),
H. O. Robinson,
John Gordon,
H. K. Brodie,
C. M. Taylor,
E. B. S. Benest,
A. J. Lamourens,
W. F. Leeson,
T. G. Cross,
Frank Gotto (substitute P. M. Gotto).

REGULAR MEDICAL STAFF,
Dr. B. A. Rocha Faria, Hon. Fisiting Physician,
Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, Hon. Visiting Surgeon,
Dr. A. Stewart, Assistant Visiting Physician.

NURSING STAFF. Mrs. Buchan-Hepburn, Matron. Miss C. Bright, Miss A. Jackson.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Corrientes revolutionists have non another victory and Monte Caseros has again fallent into their hands.

—The Buenos Aires press censures President Saenz Pena for interfering, with federal troops, in the alfairs of Corrientes.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that a fight had occurred in Corrientes, in which the national forces were defeated.

—A telegram of the 9th inst. says that the Urtuguayan government has sent a regiment of light artillery to Rivera on the Rio Granle frontier.

—Montevideo papers of the 10th inst. report a fight at Artigas between Uruguayan troops and 40 Rivazilian soldiers who had crossed the frontier.

The report, however, is contradicted.

-The number of the revolutionary troops in Configures is now estimated at 10,000.

—A telegram to-day says that the Argenting government has resolved to forribly interfere in the Corrientes revolution. The national troops will be under the command of Gen. Garmentila.

Telegrants of the 9th inst, from Biterios Aires state that the national interrentor Mario Avellaneia cunsiders exorbitant the demands of the Corrientes recoloniouslas and refused to accede to them, and that the national government is preparing to send troups into the province.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A nuneralogical exhibit for the Chicago exposition has been on exhibition at Ouro Preto, Mines

—The nunicipal conneil of Camposhas petitioned to have the state capital removed from Nietherny to that city.

to that city,

—Last year in the municipal district of Ribeitan
Prem, N. Paulo, there were registred 227 marriages, 1,319 births and 657 deaths.

—Trouble appears to have a risen at Purth Alegre
with some officers of the 6th luttalion, and
explanations are now the order of the day.

—It is stated that the reported conspiracy in
Pará was invented by the authorities to enable
them to control the numicipal elections of the 25th
inst. by force.

The number of immigrants arriving in Rio Grande do Sul in 1889 was 4,927, which in 1890 was increased to 9,792. About 80 per cent, of these were Italians.

An Italian pediller of jerrelry was robbed of his whole stock by two countrymen, in open day, in São Panlo on the 4th inst. One of the thieves was subsequently captured.

—A bard telegram of the 8th says that the governor of Amazonas annumees ererything quiet in Mandos. Quite so! Having arrested us seasoft array all his opponents, the "complete calm," on which he now flatters biuself, followed as a matter of course.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 4th announces the death of Mr. Peter Miller, a nell known merchant of that city. He was still a young man and his untimely death nell he regretted by a wide circle of friends in Rio and Santos, as nell as in São Paulo.

The new works and material of the Empresa da Limpesa Publica, as the new street cleaning association of S. Tanlo is called, was formally inaugmented on the 7th inst. The means to the employed for the disposal of gartage, etc., are said to he most excellent.

The Sautos promotor publico has just given his luminous opinion on the now almost forgutten Mentana affair, in which a party of polite and customs officials attacked the crear of an Italian steamer. He of course finds an proofs and consequently no culpalitity.

—A hampiet was given at the beggars' asylum in San Paulo on the 6th inst., at which 95 happy beggars sat down. In view of present bethences, it is far better to be a beggar than to be a biborer or mechanic, for the me will be fed and fetted while the other is taxed and imposed spon.

The people of Par'a re subditing assistance breame of a carcity of fresh beef. They say that the Companhia Pasturil (a monopuly of their man creation) has brunght this criss about for the purpuse of forcing a remission of municipal taxes, which amount to 220,000\$ per auntum. Why not revoke the monopoly?

—On the 4th inst. 20 cases of kerosene which had just heen lamled on the quays at Sautos and left exposed, took fire and were timilly consumed, together with some other prekages of merchandise. The kerosene belonged to Messrs, F. S. Hampshire & Co. It is stated that some of the eness had heen broken into by thieres and some of the fluid had been spilled. A match dropped by some careless person did the rest. No damage resulted to the neighboring buildings.

résulted to the neighboring lmillings.

A telegram from Therezina, Pirathy, un the 8th, says that an armeil force hai been sent to seize the archives of the legally-elected municipal council of Parmhylia, and that a bloody struggle is anticipated. We can not share in this anticipation, but the fact remains that these repeated and universal interferences in local faffirs are causes of ills-order. Is it not time for a change? A subsequent telegram announces the consummation of the act, and the deposed municipal connells appeal to the national government for protection.

—There was a conflict in Santos on New Years'

national government for protection.

—There was a conflict in Santos on New Years' thay between police soldiers and some dock laborers, in which the soldiers appear to have come out second hest. It originated from the arrest if three laborers by three soldiers. On the way to the callaborers by three soldiers. On the way to the callaborers by do fit laborers broke away and the third was thereupon so badly heaten as to oceasing the product from the hystanders. A soldier whn pursuests from the hystanders. A soldier whn pursuests from the hystanders, A soldier whn pursuest from the hystanders of soldiers which have a freely find the soldier who have a factor from the conflict of th -All efforts to secure the release of Rev. Justus H. Nelson who was condemned in the condem

—All efforts to seeare the releave of Rev. Justia II. Nelson who was condemned in Part on November 14th to three months imprisonment for 'ontraging the Roman Catholic apostolic religion' in published articles, have thus far heen fruitless. The law on which this prosecution was based is general and does not discriminate, but in the hands of juries and juriges all of one faith it is practically a measure of repression against Protestants. It is intolerant, moreover, because it may be need in suppress ilisension, or prevent the elementation of any act or almost on the part of the kominant church. To criticise the act of a church official may ensity be construct as an outrage on his religion, and this is a restriction of liberty which should never be permitted!

-There were 7,377 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos last month,

-The building occupied by the Grande Hatel, in Santos, was burned on the 9th just,

—During the past year the S. Paula hospedaria received 42,061 immigrants, of which 35,734 left for the interior.

—At Bilia on the 9th inst, there was a fight between polaremen and subdiers of the 16th hattalion of infantry. Several duars were broken open and some windows were smashed.

—The poor Rio Grandenses who took refuge in Corrientes to escape the dangers of civil war, are now compelled to return home to escape the still more perilous state of things in that Argentine

—A dayardly outrage is reported from Nov. Fillings, a man firing upon an exemision tran-between that place and S. Gongalo. The shot strack the roof of one of the cars. The company should make an effort to find the blackguard and have him properly punished.

—A Percambine telegram of yesterday says i the conflicts between regulars and the local milit fonce (orb) regional; sid continue. On the a sergeant of the local force was shot and worn, by a cornet of the and battalion. It is an intesting state of affairs smely.

—An Entre Rins telegram of vesterilay says that complete pence reigns in that place, in spite of solutions are marked to the pence reigns in that place, in spite of solutions are marked to the from two police officials, consequently they have been up to some mischief. Perhaps the resident engineer of the Central railway can explain the puzzle.

punzie.

—The resident engineer of the Central railway at Kntre Rios has telegraphed to this city asking for pursection. If easys he was attacked by the options of liv. Vasconcellos on the 6th, and that his life is in peril. He wants the President to make the is to peril. He wants the President to make the way to be a factorized by the does not appeal to the state authorities is not apparent.

—We saw how may laig the Borer exchanges that —We saw how may laig the Borer exchanges.

authorities is not apparent.

—We see by on Iniz de Fôra evelonges that the Collegio Americano Gradorch has been removed to the did agricultural school building. The school will henceforth have better and more spacinos quarters and will be better able to meet the steadily increasing domanus! on its resources. We are pleased to hear that the school, under the direction of Rev. J. M. Lamber, is raphily growing in philic faror and afrealy ranks anamag the best cincutional institutions of the country.

cheminal institutions of the commry.

—A curious story appears in the Jornal de Commercia of this morning in regard to a confidence trick worked in Minas Gernes last year by a man anneal G. Hamilton Enferte, who represend himself as magent of the Society of Fine Arts of London. He cannessed Barbaseana and other places, soliciting orders for portraits, receiving photographs and money for the came, for review he gave receipts. In many cases the loss of the gave receipts in many cases the loss of minery, because they are the only ones pussessed and ram not he replaced. He anyone can give in formation of the said Mr. Parfett, with was in formation of the said Mr. Parfett, with was in formation of the said Mr. Parfett, with was in formation of the said Mr. Parfett, with was in formation of the said Mr. Parfett, with was in formation of celebrat their portraits, in pluttingraphs.

—It is reported that the state authorities of

anvious to reclaim their puntratis, an photographs—

It is reported that the state authorities of Amazons are using vidence against the opposition. Acresis are made at the mere carrier of the governor, and various citizens have been compelled to leave the contrary. On the 3st all-several citizens were placed under arresst, but were released through the intervention of some officers of the 36th lattalion. It is stated, however, that the commanding officer of the hatalibin is supporting the governor, as also the commandant and unificers of the flotilla. A telegram from Para on the 6th says that the steamer Rinsis had just arrived from Mandos and brings news of further violences on the night of the 30th IT. The governor, supported by the armoid furces, had caused the arrest of many prominent citizens and the Estate do Amazonas were to be destroyed by his orier. On the 31st there was a panie in the city over these acts. Many citizens had left the place on the Brasil to escape arrest.

Railroad Notes

-It is stated that the director of the Central lway will again take charge of the road next

-Col. Silva Porto has been appointed manager of the Botanical Garden traminaly vice Dr. Cintra esigneil.

—The minister of industry intends, it is said, to open a credit of 1,500,000\$ for the purchase of rolling stock for the Central railway.

—It is stated that the president of Minns Geraes has advanced 300,000\$000 to the Oeste de Minns railway on account of interest gnaranteed to that roul by the state.

—A representation from S. José dus Campos against the construction of a railway from S. Selgastião to the head waters of the Rin Sapucahy, has heen received by the S. Paulo state government.

It is stated that the speed of the Central railway is to he diminished on account of the bad condition of the line. The time hetween Rio and São Paulo has already been increased by an hom.

The president of Espirito Santo has telegraphic to the Irealism in Europe, Dr. Manoel Mario de Carvalho, asking him to engage 1,000 navvies for railway work in that state.

—On the 7th Dr. Ozono de Almeida, recently technical adviser for the department of agriculture, left for the state of S. Paula to enter the service of the Mogyana company. Dr. Ozono's opposition to the English line's extension will now be maderationably many to have arisen from interested motives.

—It is pleasing to note that the new minister of agriculture is deliberating improvements in the secrice of the Central railway. His pushessess of did the some, and so all of them have shone—but to what purpose? Nothing practical is done, and the service steadily grows worse. The present administration of the Central railway is an unmurigated disgrace, and it is daily becoming worse. In our opinion there is no hope for anything better until an entirely new staff of practical men are employed and the service is freel from the meubas of parasites placed there by the potential cury who.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

-The Marron of the Strangers' Hospital desires us to express her thanks for the flawers sent up on Saturday has for the decoration of the rooms. The interest which the ladies are taking in the hospital is a good angury for the future.

The Hospital being now opened for patients, the Treasmer will at once proceed to collect the annual subscriptions promised, and to call on those who have me as yet subscribed. As the expenses are necessarily heavy for the maintenance of the Hospital, and the income for a time will be very small, it is hoped that everyone will give as liberally as possible. When of the future success of the Hospital will depend on the facilities for treatment and nursing which it can offer at the very outset, and it is highly advisable, therefore, that it should in no wise he crippled for fands.

—On the 31st ult. the minister of interior addressed the following note to the inspector-general of hygiene, in reference to the Strangers' Hospital: "Replying to the official letter of the inspectoria of July 4th of the current year, I declare for due effects that the government has resolved to maintain the authorization given by the same unspectoria that a hospital may be installed for the treatment of contagious diseases at the place called "Morro do Leine." Health and fraternity. —Fernando Lobe.

—The cash subscriptions received by the Strangers' Hospital since our last report have been as follows:

W. R. McLaughlin & Co..... 2,000\$000

Meccived in their cites	
W. Arringstall & Co	€ 10.105
Lowthian Williamson & Co.	5 0
Ralph Shepheard	50
Edmund Potter & Co.	100
W. M. Christy & Sons, Ld.	3.5
Horrockses Crewdson &	
Co., Ld.	10 0
F. W. Ashton & Co	100
Inglis & Wakefield	10 0
Thornliebank Co., Ld	100
Iones Bros & Co	100
Mr. Sanl (of Jones Bros	
& Co.)	10
Alfred Buxton	50
R. S. Baird	ĭo
Rossendale Printing Co., Ld	50
Genmell & Harter	100
Gentinen & Tanter	

4.749\$360 Total.....

LOCAL NOTES

—According to a recent statement, the municipal treasury has a cash balance of only 29,000\$—hardly enough to keep Prefect Barata going.

—The Russian cruiser Raslevemek, Prince Ouchonisky, commander, entered port on the 4th and exchanged the customary salutes with the forts and naval vessels.

—It is stated that the government has appointed a commission under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Carneiro da Rocha for the purpose of selecting a new site for the navy-yard.

—The name of the Russian cruiser now in port has been testing the orthographical talents of our contemporaries to their follest capacity. Thus far no two papers have age ed upon the spelling, and no one paper has given us the same spelling

—Some days ago, when the administrator of the floresta of Tres Rios, in the vicinity of this city, was opening a new road through a dense wood, discovered an old fort with several pieces of artillery in a comparatively good state. This fort is supposed to have been erected by the French, when they first invaled Rio de Jaueiro.

they first invaled Rio de Jauciro.

—We take pleasure in nothing that, in conformity with a decision of the minister of justice on the 4th three soldiers gnily of murder, have been handworf to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. If a prompt trial can be held, followed up by the extreme pennity of the law, it may perhaps serve a good purpose in teaching the military forces that uniforms do not confer upon their wearers the right to kill with impunity.

right to kill with impunity.

—The Diario Official of the 7th contains a communication to the police from Prefect Darata (our mayor) who confesses his inability to provide us fresh heef, because the cattle merchants will not provide the necessary cattle. He advises the public that frozen heef bom the River can now be parchased, and that it is perfectly wholesome. He also expresses his puppose to liberate us from the monopoly exercised by the Santa Cruz merchants. He does not say, however, that the reason why these declares will not provide any more cattle is because the city authorities do not pay for them. The last it with a dishonest and thriffless municipal government, and not with the cattle dealers.

-The preliminary exposition of products des-tined for the Chicago Exposition was closed on the

—It is said that the municipal council will shortly give its serious attention to the restoration of Carnival.

The Italian steamer Duchese di Geneva, whived here on Saturday last, brought arrived here immigrants.

-The Brazilian corvette Princeso de Março has returned from her cruise along the northern coast of South America.

-It should not be forgotten that the muchly punctured martyr St. Schastian, the patron saint of this city, will visit us on the 20th.

—The minister of interior has issued an aviso to the effect that the sanitary state of Europe having improved, it is now permitted to land immigrants in any Brazilian port.

—The Supreme Federal Tribunal will hear arguments to-morrow on the grant of habeus corpus to Schastiko Pinho. The Supreme Court of Appeals has already given its reasons for denying to release the petitioner.

—The Pris hears that the new cruisers Tiradentes and Republica will remain here but a short time, the purpose being to send them to Chicago with the rooteda Rachnelo. The Pris evidently thinks that Chicago is on the seaboard.

—Among the passengers for Europe on Tainui, which left here on the 1st inst., was Co de Leopoldina and family. His sudden department was a surprise to many, as no announcement been seen of an intending visit to Europe.

—Three boys were hunting in a suburban chacarn of this city on the Sth, when one of them, in putting a percussion cap on his gun, accidentally shut one of his companions. The unfortunate boy died the following day, and his careless friend is now in prison awaiting an investigation.

—This morning Prefect Barata Ribeiro announces in the daily papers that the Companbia Frigorifac is prepared to supply forces meat to butchers in any desired quantity at the trapicle Silva at the rare of 500 ts. per kilo. It would be interesting to know if the prefect is a shareholder in that company.

—Among recent iteals in this city we have to record that of Sr. Juho Jusé Fagundes de Rezenie e Silva, popularly known as the "Darão do Cayapó," whom many of our readers will remembler as the impecunions but most persistent grantee of a cancession in Goyaz which comprised an area equal to es endowledge. to a principality

-It was announced some days ago that a zarzuela company is being organized for Petropolis
for the present season, and that some artists are
expected from Buenos Aires for the same. According to a recent exchange the members of a company
organized there for giving representations here,
had broken ploceutse the artists refused to come
to Rio de Janeiro.

—On the 7th some dissatisfied employes of the Allinga cotton mill complained to the police that they had been dismissed because they had asked for an increase of wages. At 10 o'clock at night the same men, led by a soldier named Vieina, attempted to force an entranee into the mill, firing pistol shots and creating a great disturbance. The police were called and succeeded in arresting Vieira, the others making their escape.

Vietra, the others making their escape.

—Two firms of cattle dealers at Santa Cruz killed 370 head of cattle on the 8th lor their own account and consigned the same to their own representative at the 8. Diogo station for distribution to the botchers of this city. The prefect's minions seized the beef, however and then they announced that they would not kill on Monday, although they have a large number of cattle on hand and are ready sell them for consomption. When will the actionities settle ap this shaneful contention? The eather dealers are entitled to their pay, and their accounts should be settled at once. The action of the municipal authorities would be considered sheer robbery in some countries.

cipal authorities.

—The government appears to have accepted one of the proposals made for execting cafés and restaurants in the Jardim d'Acchamação. The contractors agree to all the conditions imposed, including a stipulation that they shall not sell "pools" nor establish "prizes" not authorized by the police, and they promise to maintain various diversions, such as skating-rinks, etc., and to keep the garden in order. In all probability a "café chantant," will be among the first of these diversions, It has been our opinion that the lease of these public gardens to parties interested only in gaining pecuniary profit from them, is a serious nistake. They should be preserved as public recreation grounds, and nathing should be permitted within them destructive to their natoral beauties or offensive to public morality. They should be kept specially for ladies, and children, who have the greatest need of such places as health resorts. In no case should a single indocement be offered for the attraction of lonfers and prolingates, as will certainly be the case under such contracts as the one in question.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Estado do Pará: Apontamentos para a Expo-sição Universal de Chicago. Para: Diario Official, printers, 1892. A descriptive sketch of the state and city of Para, comprising their history, physica features, industries, institutions and commerce The book is handsomely illustrated with chromo-lithographs and will form an interesting feature of the exhibit from that state.

Handbook of the River Plate; by M. G. and E. T. Mulhall; 6th edition. Buenos Aires: 1892. The Issue of a 6th edition of this convenient and most useful handbook is the best testimony we could have of its value. It is full of statistical interpretations of the control of the statistical interpretation. conto nave of its value. It is full of statistical inf-ormation respecting Argentina and its several prov-inces, and also of the neighboring republic of Uruguay. For those seeking information respect-ing these countries it is invaluable, if not indispen-sable.

ing these countries it is invaluable, if not indispensable.

A History of Pern: by Clements R. Markham. Chicago: Charles II. Sergel & Co., 1892. The history of Pern is unquestionably the most interesting, as it is assuredly the most nomantic, of all the countries of South America. At the time of the discovery it had a high civilization of its own, it nossessed greath wealth, and its people were remarkably gentle and industrous. The advent of Pizarra and his fellow adventurers brought this primitive civilization to a violent end, and with it passed away all the refinement and industrious liabits of its native population. Since then the story has been one of plunder, oppression, conspiracy, war and retrogression. Its once cultivated areas have become harren waxtes, its people degraded and pathetic, its wealth disapted, and its position among the nations of the world discredited. All this and much more has been condensed in the volume which Mr. Markham has placed before us. Within the space of something over goo pages he has given us all the salient points in the history of that country and its people, as they exist to-day, and a resume of the mineral and agricultural riches which still await development at the hands of organized industry. agricultural riches which still aw the hands of organized industry.

Business Notes

-During the past year 300 samples of wines spirits, liqueurs, preserves, etc., were sent from the custom house for analysis before permitting them to be dispatched.

-The Companhia Manufactora de Boriacha has asked for exemption from duty for the machinery which it is going to put up at its rubber lactory at Barreto in the vicinity of Nictheroy.

—Referring to our notice in last week's issue regarding the firm of Holworthy, Ellis & Co., we should have stated that Mr. W. T. Holworthy continues a special partner, and that Messrs. T. G. Cross and J. W. H. Fassell had been admitted resident partners in Brazil.

-The Tempo and Gazeta de Noticias of the Sth —The Tempo and Gazeta de Noticias of the 8th inst. contain leading articles urging the government to interfere openly in the affairs of Rio Grande do Sul and appoint Col. Mursa governor of the state. They say that Rio Grande has allowed the period of two years fixed by the constitution to expire without organizing its state government and that consequently in virtue of a constitutional provision it is now the daty of the government to interfere.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A London telegram of yesterday reports that 1889 4% bonds had declined to 65½.

-The police is investigating the matter of counrerfeit 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor de Per-

-The expenditure for uniforms and shoe leather for the army this half year should not exceed

—A prospective reduction of 3,480,000\$° in the immigration service is announced. There is certainly room for it. -A new bank, called the Banco Credito Real de

S. Paulo e Minas, was formally installed at Tau-baté on the 9th inst. -It is telegraphed that the balance to the credit

of the Amazonas state treasury on the 31st ult. amounted to 3,147,000\$. -We are glad to learn that the new 500

notes, that have recently arrived from the United States, will soon enter into circulation.

-It is stated that the transactions in exchange from Dec. 30 to this date amount in this market to £1,350,000, and in that of Santos to £950,000.

-The inspector of customs at Santos telegraphs that the customs receipts there for 1892 amounted to 22,165,542\$167, or 10,479,384\$716 more than in 1891.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 5th inst. publishes the report that in this market and that of Santos exchange to the amount of £ 950,000 has been recently purchased.

-The credit balance of the state of Espirite Santo on the 31st ult. was 1,525,380\$410, of which 1,019,413\$034 was in the state treasury and 505,967\$376 in the Banco do Brazil.

-The Jornal hears that the Brazilian minister in London has advised the minister of finance that there has been no dimination of confidence in Brazil in the financial circles of that city.

-The Treasury has just received 36 boxes of small notes from the American Bank Note Co, containing notes of 500 1cis, 1\$000, 5\$000 and 10\$000. Let us hope that some of them will be put into circulation at once.

—The Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co, mounced an issue of debentures in London yes-rday, the proceeds to be employed in the new tensions of the company's works in Rio de

In the stated the statutes of the Banco da Republica do Brazil have been handed to the minister of finance, who, after revising them, will lay the before President Florian Pektoto. With sthem before President Florian Pektoto, with so much experience and financial judgment, the new statutes ought to be quite perfect. Let us hope they will keep the directors from drawing out cash at pleasure, and from speculating in rotten securities.

keep the directors from drawing out cash at pleasure, and from speculating in rotten securities.

—At the 30th ordinary general meeting of the London and River Plate I ank which was held in London on the 13th alt., the chairman (Mr. Geo. W. Drabble) made the following remarks upon the opening of their Rio branch: "The company's branch at Rio was opened in January last. At that time Brazil was in a very unsettled state, politically and financially, and he was not surprised when one friend of his-not a shareholder—expressed wonderment at the courage of the board in opening the branch at that time. But the situation had been carefully considered. They knew the important banking relations existing between the River Plate and Brazil, also the large volume of commerce enjoyed by Brazil—representing something more than £50,000,000 sterling—and they felt sure that there was an opening there. The success of the branch at Rio from its opening in January up to September 30th—the close of the financial year—had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and although they felt there was necessity for great caution in all operations there, they also put full reliance in Mr. Lambley (the manager), who had enjoyed the position of bank manager there for a great many years before he oined this company.

(OMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 9th, 1893

Par value of the Brazilian miles (1800), gold a 7 d.

do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4.86,65 per £ 1 stg ... \$4.75 cis.

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... \$3.7

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold ... \$3.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on Loudon to-day 13½
Present value of the Brazilian mit reis (gold)... 2\$037 131/ d 491 rs. gold do do do ilo (paper)., do do in U.S. Value of & sterling ,,

EXCHANGE.

January 3,—The banks opened at 13½-13% on London; the lower rate was adopted almost immediately and the market There was business done in bank ster

January 3.—The banks opened at 13½-13½ ou London; the lower rate was adopted almost immediately and the market was decidedly flat. There was business done in bank sterling at 13½, but this rate was oftened far commercial sterling at 13½, but this rate was oftened far commercial sterling as only after, and early in the alternoon bank sterling was quuted at 13½ and commercial atterling at 13½ and commercial sterling at 13½ and to be had, and businest was reported in repassed bills and in commercial sterling at 13716. At the close there was a better feeling, the banks were drawing freely at 13½, and there appeared to be no money for commercial sterling under 13½. The official rates at the banks were 13½—13½, on London, 200—714 on Paris and 861—852 on Hamburg, 11 go det; 13560—35780 on New York at sight. Sovereigns sold at 17\$20—300, and closed with buyers at 17\$200 sellers at 17\$20—300, and closed with buyers at 17\$200 sellers at 17\$20 and 13½, but this tase was soon nominal, and in the aftenoon 13½ was posted by some, while other banks took down their tables, and 13½ was the best obtainable for a time; no bisniess was reported however, at this rate. In the morning repassed paper was reported at 13 314; and 1334 was the best obtainable for a time; no bisniess was reported however, at this rate. In the morning repassed paper was reported at 13 314, and 1334—13476. Sovereigns sold at 17\$20, 18500, 18500, and 18500, and closed with buyers at 18500, sellers at 18520. January 5—12 he market was very irregular again, and the repassed paper was "flying" very feeely. The banks opened at 13½ on London, which rate the British Bank maintained to the close of business, but before mid-day the rate was for counter business only, and in the afternoon the banks generally reduced their tables. The day was active and closed with the Bridsh Bank still drawing at 13½, for anaket takers, on head office, and with business reported at the same rate in repassed paper and in commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 185200, El January 6. - Epiphany.

January 5.— Egiphany,

January 7.—The bottou of the market appeared to have
been reached on ilns day, at least for the present. The
British Bank and the Banco da Republica posted 13½ on
London which intelf or "connert" business, and the other
banks were at 13½. There was decidedly more firmness in
the market, but there was very little doing, and bonk sterling
was reported at 1½—13316, repassed paperat 13½—13516
and commercial sterling at 13½—1336. Just at the close it
was reported that bank sterling had been done at 13½, and
that 13½ was the rate for commercial. There was quite a
"bullish" feeling at the end of the day. Sowereigns closed
with buyers at 18\$49s, sellers at 18\$49s.

January 9.—The market opened firm, with 13½ on London
official of the banks, and repassed puper was doing at 13½

animity 9—18 e informet operation min, with 1330 in Johnson official at the banks, and repused piper was olding at 13½ and commercial sterbing at 13½. About mid-day a sharp demand was sprung on the market, and the banks generally retired, only the Dittish Bank and the Banco da Republica keeping up "appearances" for counter business. A firmer tone was then seen, and bank on head offices was teposted at 13½, and the Banco da Republica drew at 23 516, but the seed to the seed of the s later the market was reported weak again, and at the close commercial stelling was again quoted at 13½. No one seemed to know what was the matter, while most knew where the sudden mid-day demand originated. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18\$200, sellers at 18\$200.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January, 1898

Enrope Cape of Good Hope River Plate and We

7 Genoa Ital str Las Pitanias...... 1,000

stocks were this morning estimated to be 170,387 bags,

and Ordinary ... 11 000

Mexical londing and to lond, bags.

New York Br st Childre...

do Big sit Galileo...

do Aner sit Vigidinaca...

New Orleans. Be sit '7. IV. 'Taylor...

Hambing Cer sit Alanteviklos...

London Br sit Alanteviklos...

do and Antreeg Br sit Tamar...

hennen do Cer sit Berlin...

London and Anistedna Br sit Iroriux...

Blordains Fr sit Ta Trath...

Trieste Aust sit Media...

do Sacchenyi...

Mediternucan Ind sit Arm...

do Andros Danis...

do Fr sit Bretagne...

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

bags bags

7,866

5,918 5,918 ---5,918

55,864 11,825 8,980 6,165 786 3,200 30,960

477,471 55.991 29,264 48,715 1,765.698

1,785,033

Jan.

Ę

Shipments U. States,

Europe.

Cape

Cape

Cape

Constwise

Tatal shipments

Stock

A verage price No. 6

N. Y.

do No.

N. Y.

Schamge on London.

Exchange of London.

Steamer freight, 5% pr

10,148
1,000
2,149
306
306
1,7\$500
16\$6 0
16\$6 0

\$,839 928 930 2,000 ----3,878 58,498 68,498 68,498 68,498 68,498 68,600 16,800

12,700

9,673
2,840
8,030
2,040
480
3,200
16,590
16,590
16,800
16,800
30 *c*

3,426

17,700 16,850 167% c 1911 30 c

17.700 15,800 16 % 6 1335 30 6

88 : : : ! !

1 1 1 1 1 1

34960 lings

Elsewhere t

ate and West Coast

fer to kilos

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED, Established in 1862. Coffee.—We have had a very quitet week, and the sales reported will not exceed 30,000 bags. The erratic suovements in exchange render business in onfee almost impossible, and uttil some stendipess is seen in the former manket, we hardly expect to see any important innement in onfee. Receipts are slightly increased, and should have been larger, but the BALANCE SHRET, OF THE RIO BRANCH, DECEMBER 318T, 1892 construite meanier only arrived this mentage, bininging some (6,000 bags. The dealers have been stubborn in resisting my declaire is pines, and jinice requires the recognition of their right to hold frum, until exchange settles; on the 3rd quantitions were advanced by 200—200 is, per arrobe, since when the inckers have made in changes, for the binsiness dring till not justify this. To day there seems to be no provement, and exchange has themated at least 3/d, or nearly a per cent, thinking the day. The market is hardly so firm, but stocks in crease so slowly that dealers also not show any nervotisess, and the recent "shimp" in New York, had not the slightest effect on the Rio dealers. The weekly report from Sant's gave receipts of \$8,000 lags, saless of \$9,000 lags and state \$2.70,000 lags. The market was firm at (1\$500 per 10 kilos, far Good average; an advance of 300 is. The shipments since our last report have been: oastwise steamer only arrived this morning, bringing so | 1,724,71.500 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3,104,600 | 3 Bills discounted... Bills receivable... Loans, guatanteed accounts, etc... Head office, agencies and branches. Sindy accounts... 16,333,447\$110 Liabilities: 1, ton, one \$000 1,373, 146 270 5,317,071 110 1,618, 336 160 3,731,227 000 2,683,302 340 80,361 230 Declared capital of this branch Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice Idem, with interest. Idem, without interest. Sundry accounts. Seemitdes pledged Bills payable. The shipments since our last report have been (16, 332, 447\$110 E. & O. E. Rio de Juneiro, 5th January, 1893. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Joseph S. Lambley, Manager. Hamiland A. De Lisle, Accountant, The vessels cleared with coffee are: LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1892. Cauital, micalled. 6,666,666\$cp. Bills disconnited. 1,333,118 339 Bills receivable. 4,905,904 439 Head office and branches 10,722,221 460 Lanas, current accounts, etc. 2,067,003 5x. Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,440,701 090 Cash 5,975,353 446 Ian. 37,235,858\$060 Liakilities. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 170,387 bags, in all hands. Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows: Type. **per arroba.** Type. **per arroba.** No. 6 17\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\$\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v\$}\$}\text{\$\text{\$v 37,235,858\$060 E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1893. For London and Brazilian Hank, Limited, 7. Mackenze, Manager. F. Bruad, Accountlant. E. & O. E. SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. January 2. roco Sovereigns 17 750 1000 do 18 850 1000 do 17 860 Banks. 200 Iniciador...... 10 100 do 10 500 3700 do 11 20 Commercial... 250 100 Constructur... 39 1200 Republica.... 76 Miscellancous. 33 Minas S. Jero- 100 Melh. no Braz. 28 nymo R. R. 5 500 40 Melh. S. Paulo 63 | January 3. | | 820 | Sovereigns ... | 17 820 | 15 | Apolices | 58 ... | 1,012 | 3675 | do ... | 17 900 | 50 | do ... | 1,014 | 20 | Apolices | 48 ... | 1,105 | 45 | do ... | 1,115 | Banks. 100 Franco Braz... 49 1550 Republica,.... 80 500 Railways and Transways. 225 Norte S. Paulo 10 | Sample | S primage. Baurks. 250 Constitutor... 40 3750 Republica.... 84 3500 Republica.... 83 500 1000 do ko. 31st 85 500 do ko. 20th 84 Miscellaneous 200 Melh. no Braz. 30 January 5. 1 Apolice, 58...1,015 36 do1,020 400\$ do100 200\$ do100 200\$ 13 Apolices,45....1,115 r Gold 68'68....1,315 234 deb. Soraeabana 67 200 Mellt. no Braz. 34 roe deb. Sorocabana, 66 Banks 100 Iniciador.... 10 200 Republi 100 Republica.... 85 2550 do 500 do 86 500 do Rahways and Tranways. 200 Republica 86 500 2550 do 87 500 do 10th.. 87

100 V. F. Sapucahy 10

	1892	D'y av	2000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
os-	81	Total	301 924 263 158 260 158 262 158 262 158 183 116 263 116 342 660 342 660 360 779 275 950 260 779
60 kil	5	D'yaver.	6 051 7 823 6 113 3 040 8 853 11 783 11 183 11 1676 11 167
ags of	1891	Total	187 666 219 666 219 660 21 212 21 212 20 213 403 678 403 678 403 678 500 678 510 238 310 238
i, in b	8.8	D'y aver	88 830 19 157 7 19 157 7 19 157 7 19 157 1 19 15
Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last seven years, in bags of 60 kilos	60	Total	273 719 228 409 246 572 241 372 241 373 153 110 153 110 153 259 259 933 259 933 259 933 259 933 259 933 259 933 259 933
seven		D'y aver.	2772 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273
ae last	1839	Total	390 133 345 534 245 534 249 549 249 540 160 536 160 53
ring t	1258	D'y =ver.	6 47: 6 3 9 3 0 9
Sio du	21	Total	200 645 113 973 171 549 177 559 177 559 177 559 167 912 167 912 167 913 167 473 167 47
ee at]	1887	D'y avec.	6 693 6 575 6 575 6 575 6 738 8 673 8 673 8 683 8 683
of coff	31	Total	207 492 246 134 174 623 174 623 210 4 67 192 809 193 809 195 827 195 95 195 95
eipts	1886	D'y aver.	7 2 251 6 0 154 6 0 154 6 0 154 1 3 4 2 6 1 3 4 2 6 1 6 7 3 6 1 6 7 3 6 1 6 7 3 6 1 6 7 3 6 1 7 3 6 1 6 7 3 6 1 7 5 6 1 7 5 6 1 7 6 1
Rec	9	Total	224 (75 268 627 283 763 202 763 147 248 156 287 286 000 416 191 366 284 366 28
			January Rebruary Rebruary April April Angust July July August September Cetober November December Totals
			Imports.

\$ 82882825773588 \$

The week appears to have been quiet. No particulars, as regards the fire at the inflammabile goods deposit, referred to its our last issue, have yet transpried to judge from the quotations humbled us to day, the shamage must have been greatly exaggerated. A fair amount of Flamr has arrived, but came principly to dealers, for stocks in first hands show very little change; quotations are slightly tigher. The only recipits of pine area no others to I of White inchief is not yet reported sold. This quality is slid flat, and the others are not changed. Someone and unread outly about 1 soon user rates. changed. Kerosene admined only about riooo per case, after the fire. It is stated that a fair quantity is in sure a another warehouse. Laid is nachanged. Yet another cargo

after the fire. It is stated that a fair quantity is in store at mother work-tooses. Land is nachinged. Yet another corgo of Rice has come in from Rangonn, and others are close by, but the market is fairly maintained.
We point our usual table showing the receipts of various articles during the gust year, and two may call attention to the marked increase in the receipts of fluint, rice, and India ours. It is not reasoning to see food products needed from abroal, while the decease in pine and coment point to a decline in building ourcrations. abroad, while the decrease in decline in building operations,

 $\mathbf{Flour}_i \mathbf{--} Receipts since our last report have been :$

		brls.
Frances, from 1	Balumore	5,818
Priscilla, do		
$ u_{igridinic} a_i$ from	New York	9,000
		18.003

Sales and withdrawals from first hand stocks have nearly qualled the supply, and stock is estimated at 16,000 brls, al American, to-day. Quotations are slightly higher, viz:

Trieste	nominal								
Richmond 1st	22\$500-22\$750								
do 211d		nominal							
Baltimore 1st	22	500-22	750						
do 211 d	22	000-22	500						
Westem & Interior	22	000-22	750						
River Plate	19	000-20	000						
City Mills	20	000-23	000						
Receipts in December were:									
4,000 Dris. American									

2,666 ... River Plate 780 ... Theste 7,446 hils.

against 40,326 brls. in December last year.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the mar-ket is firm, and nominally unchanged at poloco—7280-20 per doz. In December receipts were 1,001,305 feet, against 2,512, 736 feet in December last year.

White Pine.—Receipts are 196,557 feet per Miniteries, not yet reported sold. The market is still flat, and brokers quote at 195—198 rs. per foot. Last month receipts were 896,552 feet, against 207,447 in the same month, 1891.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing new, In December, 1891 receipts were 793,858 feet, against nil last month.

Swedlsh Pine.—In December receipts were 797 doz, against 8,685 doz. in the same month last year. There is nothing new to report.

Totals ce 1st Jan. | Second | Recognition | Recog

Lard.—Receipts are 1,344 kegs per Frances and 5,100 kegs per Frances and 5,100 kegs per Frances from Baltimore, and 2,300 kegs per Prakellan from New York. Brokers continue quotations of 860—700 rs. per lb. for Genege's lanl, in lots, with other marks quoted at 655–630. Is December receipts were 5,700 kegs, ogainst 8,050 packages in the same mouth last were.

year.

Rice,—Receipts me 18,403 longs, per Wood Hall and
1,700 longs on Europe. Quotations, of 145000—13\$000 per
long show to change. Last munth receipts were 130,139
has, acquising 3064 longs in the production of the second contries. 830 cases Nonregion per Monreidon and son polestages
from New York per Phythereid. Stocks are about 10,000
puchages and quotations are about medianged at 385000—
43500 for Canadian cases, 326500—138500 for lancels, and
437000—43500 for Nonregion cases. Receipts has month
meter:

8,177 packagos Canadian 3,001 cases Nativegian 228 packages Similires

11, 170 packages

against 10,760 packages in December, 1811.

against 16,700 packages in December, 1831.

Bran, Records 11e 13,56 lags per (2)5146 finit Records

River Plate Inam is quisted int 48000—48500 per long, and

tity mills in 48000—48500. In December records of forciga

mere is long, against 300 bags in December lost year.

Indian Corn. - Receipts in J. River Plate is still quoted at

74501—88000 plog. Last month (courts were \$6,907 lags against 1,720 bags in the same month, 1831.)

against 1,75 mags in the same month, 1937. Happ, "The Grown of the North bounght 3,254 bales from Rosario. No changes are made in quintations of 80-95 rs, per kilogianium. In December recently urere 1,108 bales from the River Plate and (16 bales from Europe, against 13,683 bales in December, 1891.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 200 cases per Pigiliaria and Misthio. Although it was reported that a considerable quantity of this anche was binnt on the 31st aft, linkers continue to quote at 751—810 is, per kilogramme. Receipts in December were 710 cases,

Deceains were processes.

Resin.—The Middless brought glo bids from New Vark.

The quantitates funished its are region—rogson, necroding to marks. Receipts but month were (888 bids, against 4,147 bids, in the corresponding month last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our hast report have been;

· · · · ·		and the second	it iiiii e beei
2,12	5 tims per	Trafalgar, from	Cardift
2,16	7	Cambrin,	da
2,04	7	Rethirmy,	ıla
2,53	9	Somfan,	do
2,0	9	Riccoun Wood,	du
4,36	н "	Ambericka,	do
2,90	8 ,,	Celeste Buerill,	do
2,07	11 01	Fings Cross,	thi
1,0	3 11	Lattic Stenaut,	do
1,44	15 11	Patients, from Su	nderland
1.44	3 11	Larrisa, from Gre	enock
1,10	5ı ,,	Aliceda, from No	arcastle
		Floor, from Smar	ISCA.

Receipts in December were 44,579 tons, all Bihish, against 57,741 tons in December, 1891. All 10 dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts have been 1,050 bits. per Paranze and 4,334 bits. per Nathérot, final London, 500 life, per Galifor from Annewig, and 3,250 bits, per Toron, from Marseilles, Quotations of 1,5000—15500 per hil, for thirtsh, 12800—15500 for German and 1,4800—15800 for Fench are inchanged. Receipts list much were:

8,511 hrls, Belgin 1,030 ... Brinsh 10 ... German 25 ... French

9,540 lirls.

against 11,616 brls. in December last year.

SHIPPING	News.
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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TANUARY a

LONDON-Bring Kathlern; 351 tons. Wright; 62 ils; similines

LONION-19 ing naturary, 53 (1995).

Camiter—It iship Trafa [a) i; 1696 tons; Edgan; 31 ds; coal by Wilson Suns & Co.

RANGOON—It lik Wiwikatil; 531 tons; Horell; 106 tons; rice

RASGOON—He hk *Hookhall; 731 tons Hou ell; 106 tons; 10c to Humann Shola & Cu.

PARAINNA—Nor hk *Alonka; 635 tons; Augustiensen; 13 de; sindiffes to C. W. Gross & Cu.

BAITA—Cur hk *Aphill; 306 tons; Puchet; 7 ds; smulries to Miguel Archaujo Jesus.

7AN. 3.

BALTIMORE—Amer lng Frances, 643 tons: Thompson; 37 ds smithles to Levering & Co. Carmer—Be lds Robbiemay; 1219 tons; Thompson; 48 ds, coal to Behimo Robbiema & Co.

JAN 4.

JAN 4.

BAITHAMINE vois BAIHA—Amer Ing Privirilla; 612 tons; McClean; 6 dis sundries to Levening & Co.

CAMSTIT—Its bilg Sundrin; 1695 tons; Donahl 33 dis; coal to
Lage brando.

—Br ship Atabu indo; 3263 tons; Sheph enl; 30 ds, coal
to Bravilian Cool company.

—Br heli Privana Wood; 1263 tons, Sunth; 57 ds; coal to
Wilson Suns & Co.

—Br ship River Cools; 2700 tons; Sunth; 57 ds; coal to
Wilson Suns & Co.

Witson Sams & Co.

— Hr ship **Tery Cross; 7399 tons; Casey; 46 ds; coal to
Brazilian Coal company.

— Hr ship **Cretate Brazzili; 7764 tons; Trefy; 5r ds; coal
to Brazilian Coal company.

Liverscont.— Hr lik **CreatMan.er; 569 tons; Caulley; 5o ds,
sindrics to Concovado mill.

Sundrical to Concovado mill.

Sundrical to Concovado mill.

Sundrical to Man.er; 771 tons; Munay; 64 ds, coal

to B. Rodugues & Co. киниоск-- Br lug Levisa; 880 tons; Nickerson; 4; ds; coal to J. C. Pacheco & Co. JAN. 5.

Rosano-Dr lik Queen of the North; 393 tons; Sebire; 30; ds; hay to M. Viscaya.

7AN 6.

New York-Br bk Mistletor; 765 tons; Harding; 67 ds; sun-dries to Vinva Weneeslau Guinanães & Co.

					1/1/		· W S								1, 1893].
CARDIFF +Br bk Lottle Stewart; 742 tons; Crimin; 42 ds, coal to Brazilian Coal company.	Olive Branch	. • · · · · · · · • • ·	Quebec		Nov Oct	ARRI	VALS OF	FORE 10	N STEA	MERS.	DEPAR	TURE	S OF F	OREIGN	STEAMERS.
Newcastrie-Bribk .Vicesing 1047 tens: Cook; 51 ds; coal to order.	Primus Polynesiau		Pensacola	1		DATE	NAME	WITERE		NSIGNED TO	DATE	NAME		WILERE TO	CARGO
MARSHILLES-Dan ship Terrent; 1023 tons; Pedersen; 46 ds;	Printer Phitor		Cardiff	21	Nov		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	WILLIAM	r KOM CO	ARIGNED TO	Jan. a Mat	apan Fr	la.		-
sumhies to order. Macdo-Pr bk Memberg, 453 tons. Martin; 23 ils; sult to	Philomene Ponemak		Newnort	2	Dec Dec	Jan, 2 Mag	dalena III more Br	South'pton Santos 26h	* 17d Roy	al Mail	a Holl 3 Gali	ein Er	San	er Plate tos erpoel*	Sundries do
Mossoró-Assá company. Id.N. 1	Resi		Marseilles	10	Dec	a Gali	cia Br Iancia Ainer	Valpainiso New York	16d Wils	Sainsoir & C ion Sous & C S. & B. S. S.	3 Mag	dalena i more Br	ir Riv	er Plate	do do
SWANSEA - He bk Flara; 977 tons; Olsen; 50 ds; coal to Wal-	Richard		Westerwie	k 17	Oct Nov	4 Galil 5 Port	leo Big ena Fr	Antwerp*	34d Non	ion, M. & C	4 Mon	tevidro I		York tos	Same cargo Sundries
ter, Christiausen & Cn, 7.4.V. 8.	Scuti	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mamburg	7	Dec Oct	5 Szen 5 Olyn	t Istvan Aus nno Br Ital	Rosario* 1	ed Kon	Samson & C		lancia A	Gen	OR®	do do
Normoux—Briship Thomas Hilpard, 1131 tons; Frost: 57 ds, coal to order	Sect		Wisby		Dec	6 Won	dsworth Blg	River Plate	ad Non	Vincenzi &F	7 Cuar	ic H, B	Han	maguá nbiji g"	ilo I do
Carmer - Dr Ing Effendig (4) 1 ms; Hammond, 47 ds, coal	Tustar		Cardiff	ra	Dec	6 Szec	henyi Anst Henr Fr	Santos 36h do 30h Bordeaux*	Rom	ohnston & C			Ital Rive		do do
to J. C. Pacheen & Co., Newcastles-Br bk Firth of Dornova, \$79 tons, cement	Palitima Gordon	**********	llumswick Cardiff			/ D. di	Genova IIa ençal Br	Genoat 18d River Plate	1 Ia. P	Manifines lorita & C samson & C	8 Wor	dsworth Palmes	Re Ants	MOTIN'T	Coffee Sundries
Nicol; 46 ds: 10 Watson, Ruchie & Co.		**********	Galulit		"		511y111 E31	111101111111	. 34 "	nonson & C	t Equa	teur Fr	Ital Gen Rive	r Plate	do do
Newrorn—Bi ship City Camp; 945 tons; Mills; 59 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.											* Calling :				
Gottmanutan—Swed log Afma; 332 tens; Holmberg; 52 ds; pinc to order.	Mont	ньу R	ECEIPT	s of St	ındry	Staple	Article	s at th	is port		FOREIGN	SAIL	INO VI	SSELSI	N THE PORT RY 9th, 1893,
Оговто-Port ling Norse Unity, 463 tons; Concin; 39 ds.						•			•		l .		AR-	WHERE	
sundres to J. A. G. Santos & Co. Port bk Julius: 651 jons; Vieins; 33 ds; simulues to		l EI	our (b	vla)	l ps	toh Dina	(Cont.)	3.871-2	A - Dis-	- //	NANIE	TOKS	RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
Macedo Jr & Co.			·	7	-	tch Pine			te Pin		Antericar	, []			
RALGOON—Bi bk Caruwchi; 790 tons; Baker; 115 ds; nee to order.	January	1892 28 850	18gr	1890	189	_ <u>-</u>	1890	1892	1891	1890	lng M. B. To	wer. 64	Jun. 3	New York. Baltimore Baltimore	Va.W. Guinr. & G Leveling & C
ROSARIO-Nor hig Lekna; 197 tons; Lecknas; 25 ds; hay to orden	January February March	25 450	17 059 39 822 21 599	23 100 16 452	333 1 306 487	770 2 104 90 642 1 799 68 167 3 551 70	33 2 069 04	3 515	1 082 863 458 262 387 908	r36 368 ro6 28r	lug Priscilla.	.			revernig & C
Macho-Nor bk Heinelen & Tomby 417 tons; Gregorsen;	April	68 202	29 392 22 937	30 443 29 735	5 201 406	488 3 290 10	2 796 35 3 3 006 39	2	807 822	23 59r 635 941 241 295	bk Leopoldin	145	Nov. 3	Macáo	P. Bernardes & R Gianelli & C
2) ds. salt to Mossuró-Assu company.	JulyAngust	31 053	5 495 49 212	34 943 37 389 36 763	2 371	679 3 5/1 1r 118 1 425 92	26 2 149 18	030 050	488 894 200 228	151 252 105 427	sch Erminia I bk Peacemak	r 80 er. 66	Nov.r7	Bs. Aires	Gianelli & C Camuyrano & C Geral de C. & 1.
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	September	26 614	25 721 10 142	20 035	1 502 1 700	597 3 149 99 456 3 634 73	35	100 442	3 446 240 318	348 102 42 805	British				
JANUARY 21	Navember December	21 949 52 206 7 446	11 625 58 595 40 326	25 440 26 740 28 600	r 452	480.74	461 34 8 2 515 82 16 962 20	3 1 073 292	353 205 249 072	369 084 322 24B	sp Otago	200	Sept. 24 Oct. 27	Cardiff Bs. Aires	Norton, M. & C W. Samson & C To order
VARMOUTH—Hr lng Seuliuel; 497 tons; Holms; ballast. Barnados—Br bk St. Kilda; 1039 tons; Corbet; do.	Totals		340 955	328 675		843 29 028 53			207 447	1 024 840	sp Aigburth bk Ruby	·			
ARACAPU'-Port lik Itoliun; 256 tons; Santos; sundries.		1			-			15 300 101	4 539 465	3 507 234	hk Oliventann	t. 8of	20	Glasgow Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
J.A.N. 3. Barum os—Nor bk Glünte 411 1005; Laisen; ballast.		Spru	ce Pin	e (feel)	Sw	edish Pi	ne (doz)	Ker	osene	(cuses)	bk North bk Clan Grant sp Silberhorn.	100 r85	21	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R Lage Irmãos Lage Irmãos
PARAMAGUA'-Amer lik Refert S. Pattersen; 720 tons; Ginnett, part of same cargo,		1892	r891	1890	1892	189>	r890	1802	1 8g1	r890	sp Silberhorn. bk Mary A, Tr sp Blackbiaes.	00p rir	22 23		
9AN. 4.	January	::	142 945 7 010	::	1 18	2 2 750	773 517	23 000	58 902 70 100	15 300 15 200	sp Speke sp Wm. Mitch sp Kingsport.	ell. 1884	23 24	Cardia	Lage Irmãos Lage Irmãos Biaz. Coal Co. Cent. Braz. R. R. Ilraz. Coal Co.
Trinidad—Gei bk Kittiuka; 770 ions: Lemek; ballast. Tai canuano—Bi-bk Moumouthshive; 1162 tons; Thomas;	March April May.	::		::	89 76	6 748 7 2 008	517 653 703	89 200 10 000	79 100 46 830 1 220	26 200 27 100	sp Children bk Antilles	1701	25 25	Cardiff	Ilraz, Coal Co. Lage Irmãos
do RANGOON-Ger ship D. H. Waljen; 2079 tons; Winck; do.	July	442 887	:		84	3 635 4 338	::	52 000 36 ruo	14 750 20 100	17 500	bk Ien. Parke	1 008	25 26	Swansea	Ilraz, Coal Co. Lage Irmãos Smith & Youle D. Rodrigues & C Wilson Sons & C
7.4 N. 5. Trindad—Amer log Makel Jordan; 954 tons; Bolano; bal-	Angust	442 007	5 895	339 000	4 46	3 640	557	55 000 99 278 26 200	44 300 6 000 22 700	14 725	sp Momovia. sp Moma sp Ellerslie		- 0/2	Cordift	E kodrimos e c
last.	November		187 000 779 871	::	3 51	7 2 643	2 558 r gor	32 500	63 885 37 201	3 300 50 400	sp Scot. Glens bk Chaice bk J. L. Hara bk Firth of L	1702	Dr 29	Cardiff	age Irmas i. W. Tempest
TALCAHUANO—Br bk Jupiter; 730 tons; Thompson; do. Pernambt co—Port bk Nova Lide; 444 tons; Soares; ballost.	Totals		793 858	r 152 916	79	7 8 085	9 339	109 157	35 150	32 180	bk Firth of L. bk Antoinette.	orn 805	Dec. 2	New York.	Lage Irmãas 5. W. Tempest Seral de C & 1 I. C. Pacheco & C Lo order
JAN. 6.	1000	2 215 449	2 216 579	r 491 916	13 13	4 41 230	17 001	532 735	430 118	251 725	bk Bremen	828	2 3	vew 101k.	oim Moore & C
Care Town—Not ling Кэтов; 297 tons; Svendsen; coffee, Falmouth r. o.—Br ling Percy; 127 tons; Hhxman; salted		Ro	sin (b	rls)	L	ard (pad	inges)	R	ice (bag	(2)	sp Yarıana sp Olivebank. sp Lough Neig	h. 017	6 6	lasgow (Jent. Braz, R. R. Jas Co. Jerraz Sobr. & C. Jas Co.
hides, Hamados-Noi bl: Croton Prince, 980 tons; Olsen; ballast,		1892	1891	1890	1892	1891	1890	1892	1891	1800	sp Earlof H'101 bk Lancefield.	iir. 1790 965	7 6	archff 1	ins Co.
Pi ENAMBUCO-Amer bk G. M. Stautwood; 522 tons; Fosier,	January February	775 478	1 437 2 693	755 798	7 675		10 964	32 900	5 875	40 281	sp Hilaria sp Canada		9 (14 (nidiff (Sis Co., Siaz. Coal & C., Coal &
do. TAN. 7.	April	2 235 455	2 900 1 859	r 076	4 975 3 566 1 276	16 394	53 531 29 137 18 510	27 410 35 860 124 660	45 139 66 049	29 800 86 134	sp Servia bk Bankville bl: Closebnin.	1309 962 866	빏	ardiff tangoon I	less. Maritimes erraz Sob. & C
Barnanos—Ph lik Brenten; 8;1 tons; Davison; ballast. ——In lik Olive Mount; 9c6 tons; Leswell; do.	May June	3 072	1 839	925 1 090	4 700 5 300	8 384	11 142	154 336	92 003 114 532	11 220	sp Madagasca sp Asiana bk Duleep Sin	1 . 2071	17 0	ardiff 1	iraz. Conl Co.
JAIN. 8. FALMOUTH F. O.—Hal bk Santa Rosa; 571 1005; Rosa; some	July	3 225 2 440 4 815	1 915 1 800 1 871	513 1 100	3 329 2 350	7 827	6 970 5 274	150 954 71 808 500	25 492 186 956 197 549	98 079 87 297 86 946	bk Duleep Sin bg Hibernica bk Emilie Din	gli 1198	20 (Cardiff V	Vilson Sons & C
Cargo.	Octuber November	1 305	849 922	702 950 r 200	1 501 200 3 025) 6 100	9 310	141 439 128 134	69 c85 17 144 12 120		sp St. Merua.	gle 246 1856 466	23 1	Jiverpool	mith & Youle
PORT EADS-Nor bk Prince Regent; 1312 tons; Johanssen; ballast,	December	1 883	4 147	1 260	3 700	8 050	21 525 10 437	63 244 139 r89	99 640	19 756 2 800	sp St. Merna. ble Souvenir. bg New Domin sp Brambletve	ion 244	27	Gaspe I	Vilson Sons & C. Ingalhães & C. Smith & Youle Sas Co. In.W. Guim. & C. S. Nicolson & C. Noton, M. & C. Vonsen, S. & C.
Barbanos—Russ bk Tupiter; 610 tons; Hagan, do. Saicon—Br ship Engelhorn; 2274 tons; Simmons, do.	l'otals	24 331	21 641	10 657	40 681	r35 832	223 546	t o68 434	841 604	1	sp Brambletye. bk Stnam bk Maxima	144			
COROA VERMILERA (Abro'hos)-Fr hk Lion; 477 tons; Her-		Codfi	sh (pac	kages)		Coal (to	ns)	Cen	nent (oris)	log Kathleen. sp Trafalgar bk Wood Hall	1096	2 1	ondon I	ohn Moore & C nd. do Br. Co. Vilsor Sons & C I. Stoliz & C
bert; do.		1892	189 r	1890	1892	1891	1890	1892	189:		be Kollnemay.	11210	3 (ardifi I	I. Stoliz & C Iraz, Coal Co.
CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. PORT NATAL -Nor by Grandall, coff o	January	15 c86 6 307	10 867	9 131 5 887 8 28r	27 283	34 763	33 359 11 943	2 849	13 004	8 003	sp Soudan sp Andorinha. bk Brrnam Woo	3263 id 1263	4 0	aidiff	I. Stoliz & C Braz. Coal Co. age Irmños hrz. Coal Co. Vilson Sons & C
Tai carano - Br bk Bauleville; do	April	3 535 1 520	5 814 7 935 4 211	8 28r 5 217	42 312 22 500 22 815	29 775 13 383 47 999	17 575	15 024 5 125	4 566 25 039	11 585	sp Fiery Cross bk Celeste Bu	ill 1704	4 0	ardiff I	raz. Coal Co.
ADBIADE-BIR Chru Roberton, do. PERNAMICO-Pon bk Teorphina, saudies.	May Jime July	3 149 4 705 6 585	2 845 3 007	5 217 6 574 3 096	19 980 33 956	46 885	40 354 51 008 26 987	12 405 11 680 11 016	31 251 10 606	7 S2G	bk Casablanca. bk Pahona lug Lovisa	771	4 5	iverpool. C	raz. Coal Co. raz. Coal Co. orcovado mill Rodrigues & C
	August	12 604 12 879	3 764 18 183	6 840	34 970 47 188 62 931		20 310	13 406 10 982	21 460 18 081	15 430	bk Q. of the N'	th 393	5 8	osario	C. Pacheco & C I. Viscaya a. W. Guim & C
	October November	1 795	13 956 4 616 10 719	6 543 6 467	34 900 61 199	33 456 34 899	33 695 28 859 32 670	16 069 4 185 18 007	9 252 5 953	13 867	bk Loine Siew: bk Nicosia	rt 742	6 N	ewcastle.	inz. Cont Co.
Abona Pensacola 23 Nov Anuou Westerwick 17 Oct	December	11 470	ro 760	12 882	44 579	51 741	59 963	9 596	3 937 9 616	5 033 14 252	bk Mendoza bk Flora sp Thos, Hilya	- 463 977	8 6	Wellcon IV	LUSSOID ASSIL CO
Artisan	Totals	90 goi	95 777	90 008	454 613	451 095	398 897	130 344	168 136	123 941	hig Eltendi	441	8 0	ardiff	alter, C. & C as Co. C. Pacheco & C atson, R. & C
Accrington Canliù		Ha	y (bale	s)	I	Bran (b	ıgs)	India	n Corn		sp City Camp. bk Carnovia	945 790	8 N	angoon T	ratson, R. & C
America Oposto Astri. Westerwick 17 Nov		1892	1891	1890	1892	1891	1890	1892	1891		Dan ish				
Anstralia Liverpool Alexander Krith St. Simon's	January February	23 863 26 026	18 fi39	20 956			8 776	511	16 947 8 986		bg Zara sp Tercera	243 to23	Dec. 9 R Jan, 6 A	larseilles T	lva Viena & C o order
Angle America	March	32 481	14 425 22 146 27 875	6 543 16 850 31 222	i 348	200	14 489 551	710 250	8 986 2 964 4 638	35 549 15 260 13 590	Freuch schr Anemone.				untos Abreu & C
Catherine Brunswick 4 Nov	May June	32 602 17 055 11 168	75 267 48 655	16 638 3 613	5 730	. :	1 11	1 889	-:	24 964	German				
Carificen Canhii 15 Nov Cambuskeungth Glasgow	Angust September	11 168 41 721 46 669	21 075 4 376 2 138	2 756 20 243 12 211	2 510 6 460	q6	-	6 384	1 100 6 076	39 750 75 950 51 608	sp R. Riechmer ik Godeffioy bk Poncho bk Baldur bk Amaranth bk Okeia	532	Nov.23 0	aidiff B	az. Coal Co. . Stoltz & C
Combattory Newport	Octaher	79 756	7 971	15 844	1 034	1 736	200	16 467	12 fiso 2 939 Eco	23 764 51 354	bk Baldur	693	Dec. 4 A	amburg H	. Stoltz & C. Otto & C
Conistes Rangoon 12 Nov	December	23 192 11 268	20 175 13 683	10 733 10 638	ro	300	-:	40 251 56 997	1 170				TAIL.	vernool 7	
Crimith Castle	Total	337 005	276 425	168 258	23 787	2 252	24 016	142 488	58 270	410 000	ok Carl W. Borm ok Josefa	810	0-1	and the same of the	mange wife
### Cardiff Cardiff Psysis 11amburg 26 Nov											og Activ ok Parunss og Apoll	620	21 1.	oudon vi	intos Alves & C
Fred. Getoer Bromswick				ສບ	MM.	ARY					Italian	300	jan. 2 js	aliin hI	. A. Jesus
Ghisgani. Pascagonia 5 Nov Gehou Maiseilles											og Zia ok Padre Fran'	0. 087	Jan. 20 M Mai. 23 R	arseilles In osario In	distress
Highlia Westerwick 26 Nov Helies Hamburg					1						Normeg hin				
Henry A. Litchfield Pensacola Hontewood Ship Island		Floui	r		İ		C	ment			ok Mynt ok Sea Kirg op Prince Amado	1709	24 G	Blakely A.	Hartory Rodrigues & C
Irobel Brown Cardiff to Dec		1	892 18	191 1	890 F	English	br	1892 ls 18,920	1891	1890	ug Salcha p Prince Alber	274	Dec. 6 B	Aires. G	Gudgeon & C
Tohn Carrowll	United States			,517 295	1 (rench, etc		26	55,325 49,710 63,103	33,196 36,806	g Frode	1241	9 M	acho M	az, Coai Co ossoró Assu Co order
John Harrey Binuswicz Newcords Newcords	Trieste	0 41		-	,085 ,386		br		168,136	123,941	p Saga k Safir k Garibaldi	920	18 P	ncao To	P. Passos
Janet Court Rangon. 24 Nov	New Zealand	. ,,			100			Coal			ug Diell	338	21 R 21 R	ont'deo Fr	ins Henn. & C dro Rochn& M.
KelminLiverpaol † Dec KramiónsCardiff	Totals	. brls 442,	438 340,	955 328	,675	1.50.1		1802	1891	- 11	ng Lekna k Hein, & Ton	197	8 R	osprio To	W. Gross & C order ossoró Assó Co
Lock Shel, Cardiff Louton Peasacola		_			A A	hitish		ns 446,722	448,920	201.600	Partnouses	1 1	- 1	1	
Luti's Rangoon to You		Lard			s	unanes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5,823			k Josephina k Homildade ig Nova União				ssoró Assů Co sta Simões & C
L. G. Groshp. Marseilles Lennie Barrill. Carille 9 Dec		13	92 19	01 -	300	- OMIS	to		451,095	398, 897	k Julius	631			cedo Jr. & C .G. Santos& C
Minister of Marine. Liverpool Marie Convlotte Homburg	regs	40,5	,		ór8			dfish 1892	18a1	,0,-	Russian p Columbus	- 1731 E	i	diffTo	
Marguerate Alice. Diarselles 23 Nov	cases, etc	3			0.8 C	anadian orwegian, etc	tubs, cr	6	52,643	1890 42,592	Spauish k Villa de Sitae	1 1	- 1		
Mac Callant More	Totals	40,6	81 155,	832 223,					95,777		k Villa de Sitge Swedisk				
1,										i li	g Alma	332 J	u. 8 Go	tli'berg Ger	al de C, & 1,

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 7th, 1893.

	GOVERNMEN	T BONE	S.				BANKS.								
Present Interest Rate	Denonthuittou	Nanimal value	Lust sale	Closing quotitious	Captho	Capital And As	Reserve tand	Name	Dividend find	Abon, vocine	Lust e	THE Juchitors			
264,985,400 Jnn.—July 5	Apolicesdo golddo	200\$-1,000\$ 200 -1,000 1,000\$	/¡C25\$U00 1,115 000	1,021 to 10-1,1125 100 . 1,120 000-1,125 000				had the LANKING							
15,947,500 Apr.—Oct. 6	Gold Long 1868	1,000	7,315 000 7,610 000 1,240 000	1,320 000-1,450 000	10,000,000\$	1,000,000†	164,2294 310000	Agnorla da Prazil Albany obi Brazil	5 250- 10'5 61	120	,7\$1000 1 1 1 1 1				
18,350,000 do 8,050,800 Jan.—July 6	State of Rin de Janeiro	500-1,000 500-200	107 ^{II} 0	100 ¹¹ 0	5,000,000 10,000,000 M10,000,000	5,000,000 10,000,000 1/2,500,000	31 0 371	Auxilian	20 0000 - Life 92 20 0000 - Life 94 10 % - May 02	100	13 100				
Present Interest Rate	Companies	Nominal	Lust sale	Closing quotations	10,1100,000	13,000,000 13,000,000 2,000,000		this a series	12 0mi⇔ Into ga L6 mas – Into ga Tu®an a – Into sa	1110	5 (* 1000 1 5 0 0				
Aniount payable	RAJLWAYS.	200\$	196\$		10,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	1 / 1/3 / 1/300 1 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3 / 1/2 / 1/3	1,820,130 35,715 33,034	Biazileno	4 Don - July 91	100	10 m				
1.300,000 May—Nov 8 1.500,000 do 634	Bagantina	£11.5 £20	195	2\$500	2,11011,000 211,11101,000 2,000,0110	1,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	109,380 4,000,000 306,150	Conjugation Continuerial the Rivelle Jan	, s man imit iti		250 000 7 000 261 000				
7,250,000 1,133,200 15,107,000 10,040,010 10,040,010 10,040,010 10,040,010 10,040,010 10,040,010	Iniz de Fóra and Piau	200 200	192 101 600		1,000,000	1 2,000,000 1,600,000 200,000 80,000,000	3,200,0110 50,010 1,485,859	Commercia 2 series Commercia e Industria Constructor da Urazil	[2 4mm−Inly j. 6 mm−Im os	2 120	55 Oct. 120 COD 43 OOU	44 " - 507 h o			
Jan July 5 7 7 5,000,000 Mar - Sept. 7	Maricá Oeste de Minas	£11 5 8. 100 200	86 % 200		811,000,000 2,1100,1100 1,000,1100	2,000,000 800,000	14,454	Continental Cosmopolita Costilito Conneccial	5 mm-lan. g.	100	110 000				
1,125,000 JanJuly 5	Sapidany S. Isabel do Rin Preto	£20 200 £50	47 192 440 66	45 coo 66 coo - ú3 ono	1,5110,000	12,500,000	411,917 100,000 531,481	Ciedito Mercantil	0 pou—guly g: 15ºmp a—July g 14ºmp a—July g	2 2no 2 2HH 1 1##	1.8 100 1.8 mm	1 - 50 2			
\$\text{\lambda}_{177, 100} \ \text{\lambda}_{6, 679, 800} \ \text{\lambda}_{117, 450} \ \text{\lambda}_{177, 450} \ \text{\lambda}_{7,	Sorocabana	£\$0 200	700	700 000-	4+,000,000	2/1,0/10,000	921,588 650,166	Credin Papular	12 ⁰ µ2·n - Jan 9	2 1 1111 1 21111	2', 1100 150 0 40	21 min - ya 1100			
£787,500 JanJuly 5	Cant, e Viação Fluminense.	\$110 100	90 490 10570	\equiv	10,000,000	1,894,800 10,313,841 7,5111,000	297,151	do comm. dep	12 pp 1 - intx of	2 80	2 100° 1100 000 4 > 1100 210 000				
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1,377,300 May -Nov . 8 1,377,300 JunDec. 7	Ferry Lhryd Brazilein, Chntral Sugar Factories	140 200	190 "' ₁₁	=	8,000,000 31,500,000 1,000,000	8,000,000 71,500,000 1,000,000	77,695 250,000 41,511	Internal or de Mellimanicatos	12 pm - July p	2 2011	1 3 500 220 500 70 500	, 51 DLOEL			
784,000 Apr Oct. 81,500,000 Jan - July 6,200,000 Mar Sept 6,200,000 Mar S	Onissana	213 217 201	180 180 769		20,100,000 £1,500,000 44,000,000 2,000,000	12,000,000 47,0000 12,000,000 2,002,000	6500,0 °C 101,000 250,000		range a - April	4111	15 1100 15 1100	-			
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197,000 Jan.—July. 7		£20	200	=	10,000,000	7,250,000	LINGULE .	PROVINCIAL	. 3 mon—July o	12 50	situa	1 000000-0000			
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\$,562,500 \$,000,000 \$,000,000 \$498,800 \$1,000,200 \$Mar.—Sept 6	Docas D. Pedro II	200	190	=	24,000,000	7,553,999	176,817	Duitor S Pando	", j."u.a – Juy	112 711	75 mm				
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90,000 Apr.—Oct. 10,000 10	8 Nova Imhistria	£20	200 210 100 5					TYPOTHECAN	Nomb i						
	SHIPF	ING.			2555 HZ 2 Amenut	Interes Jugakh	al _n	Pants	7 / %	Tost si		stag (s. 10) as			
Catalal Capillat Reserv	ve Cambanies	Dividend pant		ast Closing quotations	7,930,300	Apr -O	5	Crohto Real de Brazil de gubl Crohto Real de S. Poulu Credito Rinal e Internacional	611 1	50 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
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J. W. Taylor..... Jan. 25-30 Antwerp and London (via Bahia and Southampton) Coleridge Jan. 30th

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